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## Arafat Opposition In PLO Sharpens

### His Mandate May Be Restricted At Meeting of Aides Next Week

By Jonathan C. Rasdal

Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — His gaza spiked by Israel's invasion of Lebanon and his olive branch vetoed by Arab-world squabbling, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, is facing the fiercest opposition to date from within his own ranks.

With his leadership position up for renewal in a week at a meeting in Algiers of the PLO's National Council, Mr. Arafat has little to show for his efforts to negotiate with Jordan, to avoid outright rejection of President Ronald Reagan's peace plan and to renew ties with an Egypt still suspect because of its separate peace with Israel.

Even after the Beirut defeat last week with his close allies inside the

group with a difficult alternative: either to accept the king's offer, considered tantamount to scuttling the PLO's dreams, or to reject this "last chance," knowing that Israel was doubling the number of Jewish settlers on the West Bank.

With the talks between Israel and Lebanon showing little momentum, there seems little prospect of a withdrawal agreement before Feb. 14, when Mr. Arafat convenes the National Council.

Leading Mr. Arafat's detractors are the Syrians, who fear that any improvement of PLO ties with Jordan, Egypt and the United States would necessarily be bought at the cost of their own greater isolation.

Weekly during the past month, Syrian ministers have attacked Mr. Arafat, accusing him of violating the PLO's rules and regulations.

His critics inside the PLO include not only members of the three overtly pro-Syrian groups, but also the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by George Habash, and Nayef Hawatmeh's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Even a significant minority within Mr. Arafat's own el-Fatah, especially the left wing led by Nimr Saleh, and Mr. Arafat's second in command, Khalil Wazir, better known as Abu Jihad, have been outspoken in denouncing his moderation in dealing with Jordan, Egypt and the United States. But no Palestinian has dared to condemn Mr. Arafat by name.

"So deep run the differences between the pro and anti-Arafat wings," said Shafiq al-Hout, the highest-ranking PLO official still in Lebanon, recently spoke of breaking the National Council's tradition of consensus and acknowledging an official minority.

"The real problem," a Palestinian official said, "is that there are few choices and they are all bleak."

Predicting "volcanic eruptions" in the Middle East and increasing tensions between Washington and moderate Arab governments, the official added, "The problem with the PLO becoming violent is that it is exactly what the Israelis would like. They invaded Lebanon not because we were a military threat but because Arafat's diplomacy was beginning to pose a serious threat to them internationally."

With that in mind, King Hussein said on Jan. 10 that he would announce by March 1 his decision about entering the peace talks. That stand was designed to put maximum pressure on Mr. Arafat to agree to a joint negotiating delegation and a confederation with Jordan instead of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat, in turn, according to the diplomatic sources, was to confront the PLO parliament in Amman, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met with King Hussein Monday for talks before a PLO meeting in Algiers next week.

Jordanian officials announced the meeting but declined to give details of what was discussed. PLO officials would say only that the talks were a continuation of earlier discussions.

**Arafat Has Discussion  
With Jordan's Hussein**

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met with King Hussein Monday for talks before a PLO meeting in Algiers next week.

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**BASQUES DEMONSTRATE** — Bank employees attacks by Basque separatists. Three bank employees demonstrated Monday in Pamplona, Spain, to protest were killed in a bombing Saturday in Bilbao. Page 5.

## Bush Stresses 'Morality' of U.S. Stand

By Michael Gedler

Washington Post Service

ROME — Vice President George Bush emphasized repeatedly Monday that the U.S. proposal for eliminating all nuclear medium-range missiles from Europe was "the strong moral position."

The vice president's repetition of a moral point in the debate, U.S. officials acknowledge privately, is in part an effort to counter criticism from church groups.

Although Mr. Bush has referred to a moral position in every speech and press conference in five West European countries he has visited, he did so six times Monday during a 30-minute press conference. The references were made after his meeting with Italian leaders and Pope John Paul II. Mr. Bush later used the word "moral" in describing the pope's impact on global attitudes.

Mr. Bush, in a statement before the news conference, praised the pope for his "deep moral and religious convictions, his unflinching efforts on behalf of the poor throughout the world and his efforts to advance peace and human rights."

He said that President Ronald Reagan's so-called "zero option" plan for eliminating all nuclear warheads in Europe was the only proposal on the negotiating table that was rooted in morality.

The vice president, who is in Europe to encourage popular support for the allied position in arms control talks with the Soviet Union, declined to say what he and the pope discussed. Vatican sources said the missile issue was mentioned.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has adopted the "zero option," under which all 600 or so Soviet missiles deployed or aimed at Western Europe would have to be dismantled in return for the West's forgoing the deployment of 572 new missiles in Europe beginning in December. The missiles are intended to counter Soviet might.

U.S. and French missiles should be taken into account at Geneva talks, Russian insists. Page 4.

The potential Western deployment, however, has come under sharp attack from church groups in West Germany, Britain and the Netherlands, and from some American Roman Catholic bishops, who issued a pastoral letter on the subject. The pope, however, has neither endorsed nor rejected the letter, and while he supports disarmament, he has spoken of it as being best achieved by negotiations and in a balanced fashion.

Every speech that Mr. Bush has made has included first an official dedication to the zero option plan and then the pledge that the United States will consider any serious counterproposal by Russia.

As for his role as a reporter to Mr. Reagan on European attitudes, officials close to Mr. Bush say the vice president rarely steps beyond official positions developed by the government. But in the case of the European-based missiles he is now probably the single official with the freshest exposure to the problem.

Thus, some sources close to him believe he will provide advice to Mr. Reagan who he gets back to Washington on Feb. 10.

The shift that seems under way is that Washington, while continuing to support Mr. Reagan's zero option plan as a final goal, is taking more seriously the possibility of an interim step.

This is what European leaders have been telling Mr. Bush and what they are suggesting to public. The allied leaders say "zero option" is the best solution but should not be interpreted as an "all or nothing" offer.

Pressure to reorganize the EC's finances has been strongest in Britain, which says that it contributes hundreds of millions of pounds more to the EC than it receives in benefits.

Agriculture programs take two-thirds of the budget, but Britain, which is relatively more urbanized than other community members, receives less benefit from the outlays than its richer partners. Although Britain is one of the poorest members of the community, it is the second largest contributor to community finances after West Germany.

## Reagan Accuses Israel Of Delaying Its Pullout

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that Israel was unnecessarily delaying its withdrawal from Lebanon and accused the Israelis of neglecting the "certain moral point" of the Beirut government's own wishes by remaining.

By refusing to heed Lebanon's request that all foreign troops withdraw, Mr. Reagan said, Israel is "technically in the position of an occupying force."

In a television interview, the president, while reflecting previous administration policy over Lebanon, used some of his strongest language to date in discussing the Israeli position.

In earlier comments about the use of foreign troops in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan was careful to mention the forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Syria, which are stationed in the northern areas. In his comments Monday, he made no mention of those troops, which he also wants withdrawn.

Israel's refusal to remove its troops from Lebanon since the June 6 invasion has increasingly frustrated the administration's attempts at settling the conflict and at bringing Arab outposts into the Middle East peace process.

The president, reflecting that frustration, said "the Arab nations are holding back and are reluctant" to take part without a "gesture of good will" by Israel in the form of a troop withdrawal.

Observing that "one of the big contentions is the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon," Mr. Reagan said: "Israel is delaying, we believe, unnecessarily in that."

He pointed out that Philip C. Habib, his special Middle East envoy, is returning to the region with a U.S. proposal, but he did not give any details. Mr. Habib was in Rome to meet with Italian officials and Vice President George Bush.

"I think that there's a certain moral point that we think the Israelis are neglecting or not observing," the president said. "And that is the new government of Lebanon, after all these years of revolution and upheaval, has asked all the foreign forces to leave."

"For them not to leave now puts them technically in the position of an occupying force, that they are there by force in this country that has said to them, 'We now want you to depart.'"

The president said the United States would continue to press for a Middle East peace, "but we don't believe that we can move to the actual peace negotiations in the Middle East until the Lebanon situation is clear."

**Inquiry Report Tuesday**  
Reuters reported from Jerusalem that the findings of Israel's state inquiry commission on the deaths of hundreds of Palestinian refugees in Beirut in September will be published Tuesday morning, a commission spokesman said Monday.

The state radio said the cabinet would consider the report at a special session Tuesday and decide what action to take.

## EC Plan Asserts Wealthy Nations Must Pay More

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — European Community executives proposed Monday a new EC financing system to make each country contribute according to its ability. They also asked for a dramatic increase in funds available for joint programs.

The European Commission sent the proposals to member countries and to the European Parliament in an effort to end a four-year dispute over funding for the 10-nation community.

The key proposal calls for lifting a limit of 1 percent on member-state Value Added Tax contributions, the main source of revenue for the EC's annual budget of 21 billion ECUs (\$20 billion).

"The commission recognizes the severe economic constraints facing all its member states," a commission report said. But it added: "The community is already living in the shadow of the exhaustion of its current financial resources."

The commission did not say how much more VAT the EC would take from its member states or list how much each country would pay. It suggested, however, that the most equitable system would be to use a country's per capita gross national product to determine how much it contributes. Thus, richer countries would pay more than their poorer neighbors.

"It would mean that those member states with an above average wealth would have an increased requirement for revenue contribution, whereas less prosperous member states would be relieved," the report said.

Pressure to reorganize the EC's finances has been strongest in Britain, which says that it contributes hundreds of millions of pounds more to the EC than it receives in benefits.

Agriculture programs take two-thirds of the budget, but Britain, which is relatively more urbanized than other community members, receives less benefit from the outlays than its richer partners. Although Britain is one of the poorest members of the community, it is the second largest contributor to community finances after West Germany.

**EC Investment Fund**  
The European Community's finance ministers agreed Monday to set up a new \$3-billion fund to boost investment in the Common Market, Reuters reported.

Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg of West Germany said at a news conference that the cash would be used mainly to finance infrastructure and energy plans, and to encourage small- and medium-sized companies to invest.

The fund marks the third stage of what is known as the new community instrument, which has already handed out nearly \$2 billion in loans during the past few years.

Mr. Stoltenberg said that the European Commission would seek to release \$1.5 billion from the new fund next month.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's chancellor of the exchequer, urged the European Parliament, while studying the proposals, to approve a stop-gap 1983 refund of 1.09 billion ECUs for Britain. Vote on the rebates are scheduled in Parliament later this week.

The European Parliament is also to debate the commission's long-term proposals. France and West Germany have long been on record against any increase in the VAT ceiling and France has been critical of attempts to impose a "means test" on contributions.

In its report, the commission said that the VAT increase is needed to fund poverty programs, social benefits, and industrial innovation — all efforts to help end the recession.

Change in the VAT rate would have little or no effect on individual taxpayers. It would only affect the amount of VAT sent by each country to the EC.

The commission rejected proposals to increase its revenues by more direct means, such as taxes on cigarettes, alcohol, corporations or income.

The report suggested that, when unused agriculture subsidies are left over after a budgetary year, that they be kept in a reserve to cover years when extra money is needed. Such a situation arose in 1981, when farm market conditions resulted in a 1-billion ECU budget surplus.

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**George P. Shultz, continuing his Asian tour, told the South Korean government that the Reagan administration would try to boost military aid. Page 2.**

**Kuwait will soon become the first Arab oil exporter with direct retail links to consumers of its oil. Page 11.**

**Japan will not extend its curbs on car exports to the United States beyond three years, a senior trade official said in Tokyo. Page 9.**

**WEDNESDAY: David A. Stockman, the Reagan budget officer who fell from grace for his disclosures about the administration, is now more subdued — and more sophisticated — about influencing the president. An article on the Insights Page examines the new Stockman.**



**John Glenn is planning a 50-state U.S. presidential drive. Page 3.**

## Iran Launches 'Final' Offensive But Iraq Says It Crushed Attack

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iran said Monday that it had launched its biggest offensive since the war with Iraq began more than two years ago. Tehran said it had retaken 100 square miles (260 square kilometers) of territory, but Iraq said that the Iranian attack was "completely crushed."

Iran said it had begun what it called a final offensive that "destroyed the combat capability" of Iraq's army. The official news agency said that the offensive "liberated" Iranian territory held by Iraq, captured three Iraqi border posts and pushed into Iraq on the southern sector of the front.

An Iraqi military communiqué disputed the Iranian version of the attack. The statement, carried by the official Iraqi news agency, said, "None of the attackers survived except those who fled the battlefield or who fell captive." It added that "the enemy was not able to hold a single inch of territory."

Iraqi government leaders, who had been anticipating the offensive, said that Iran had massed about 150,000 troops to launch the attack. But a Saudi newspaper said during the weekend that Iran had massed a million troops in the southern sector of the front. It said the offensive was aimed at cutting the Baghdad-Basra highway.

It was not possible to obtain independent verification of the claims. Foreign reporters seldom have been allowed to visit the battlefronts since Iraq invaded Iran in September 1980 in an attempt to seize the Iranian oil-rich coast of the Shatt-al-Arab estuary, Iraq's only waterway to the Gulf.

The Iranian news agency quoted Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian parliament, as saying, "The people expect this offensive to be the final military operation that will determine the final destiny of the region."

Mr. Rafsanjani is the representative of Iran's supreme ruler, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on Iran's Supreme Defense Council. The battle was launched a few days before the fourth anniversary of the revolution that overthrew Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

The Iranian news agency said that the Iranian territory in the southern region of Fakh was recaptured. It said the offensive resulted in the smashing of a great amount of enemy equipment and the destruction of the combat capability of the Iraqi army.

Fakh is on the border 38 miles (61 kilometers) northeast of the Iraqi town of Al Amara, an important junction on the main highway linking Baghdad with the southern port of Basra.

The Iranian news agency report said that Iranian forces also recaptured the Iranian border posts of Subhah, Safariyeh and Rashidiyeh. They also crossed the border into Iraq to seize the Iraqi border posts of Safariyeh, Vehah and Karamah, it said.

The agency said the armed forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, assisted by local tribes and "countless volunteers," took part in the offensive.

### Bombs Damage French Offices

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Two explosions severely damaged the French Embassy and an Air France office Sunday night. No one has claimed responsibility for the attacks and the police said they had few clues.

A woman outside the Air France office was slightly hurt by flying glass. Several nearby buildings were also damaged.

Interior Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb said Monday that the police had tightened security around all French buildings in Brussels.

The police said they believed the blasts were caused by TNT charges wrapped in plastic bags and placed outside the two buildings, which are about a kilometer (half a mile) apart. They went off within minutes of each other.

## U.S. State Universities Raising Entry Criteria

### Trend Reflects Dissatisfaction With a Decade of Loosened Standards

By Gene I. Macroff

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — State universities across the United States are raising admission requirements and many are stiffening standards for high school diplomas to emphasize stronger preparation for college.

The trend, mainly affecting high school students headed for college, reverses more than a decade of loosened standards. It is expected to make it harder for students without proper academic background to get into some state universities, many of which are shifting away from open admissions policies.

The movement is a reaction to widespread public dissatisfaction with the general achievement levels of high school graduates. Many educators say the graduates are not ready for college or jobs.

Officials say the economy can no longer absorb those who are poorly trained and that money problems at state universities are forcing them to concentrate on those most likely to succeed.

"The higher expectations for incoming freshmen reflect society's demands for greater emphasis on mathematics, science, foreign language and English classes," said Scott Thompson, executive director of the National Association of Secondary School Principals.

A survey by the principals' association found that 27 states had recently toughened or were moving toward toughening public college admission standards, high school course requirements or both.

Among the states where changes were being made or considered are Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Arizona and Texas. No state effort is being made in New York to raise high school graduation standards.

The increased concern with academic preparation for college seems to mark the start of a new era. In the mid-1960s to early 1970s, when high school and college students rebelled against everything from dress codes to curriculum requirements, schools eased requirements and educators promoted open access to higher education.

In the process, some educators now say, many colleges lost a clear sense of their mission and stopped providing leadership to secondary schools, where students found that any combination of courses could get them into college.

"I have a hard time getting students to stay with the more difficult subjects because they feel that they don't really need them," said Bernard Shapiro, principal of Harding High School in Bridgeport, Connecticut. "The institutions that should have re-

forced us in requiring these courses were themselves the first to back away from maintaining standards, and by this I mean the state colleges and universities."

As standards rise, however, there is concern about what the change will mean to students who cannot cope with a more rigorous high school curriculum and find themselves barred from state universities.

Competition is increasing for spaces in the leading state universities, partly because their lower tuition costs are attracting more students who might have gone to private schools.

Just how selective the state universities become will be affected by such unpredictable factors as the economy, the availability of student aid and the effect of the expected decline in the number of high school graduates this decade.

Those who meet the tougher standards should still be able to get into good schools since more of the smaller and less well-known, but expensive, private colleges are abandoning selectivity as they search desperately for students.

And public, two-year community colleges, for the most part, are still accepting all high school graduates for whom they have space.

In any event, experts believe the new stress on educational quality is

firmly in place and will increasingly affect the high schools, putting even greater pressures on the schools to address the shortage of mathematics and science teachers.

Some state schools have already put students on notice that proper resources can no longer be diverted to bringing them up to college levels in such basics as reading and mathematics.

The University of Utah has announced that within three years it will no longer offer remedial courses on campus. Students will have to take the classes at off-campus sites for an extra fee and will receive no academic credit.

In California, which, like Connecticut, has virtually no specific course requirements for a high school diploma, public colleges and universities have set stiffer requirements to take effect in the mid-1980s that will compel high school pupils to become better prepared for college.

Universities elsewhere are dealing with standards by demanding not only that students take specific courses in high school, but that they have higher scores on entrance examinations and better grades.

Such moves raise questions about access and the degree to which the major public university in each state ought to remain open to all.

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The president said the United States would continue to press for a Middle East peace, "but we don't believe that we can move to the actual peace negotiations in the Middle East until the Lebanon situation is clear."

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# In China's Harsh Criticism, U.S. Finds 'Positive Things'

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Despite some tough language in China's official commentary on U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz's four-day visit to Beijing, there seems to be considerable agreement by American and Chinese officials on what Mr. Shultz did and did not accomplish there.

In interpreting the results of the Shultz trip, however, both sides appear to be practicing what one of Mr. Shultz's aides called "half-full, half-empty diplomacy." What the aide meant Monday was that Beijing persists in seeing the same "cup" of relations as half empty that Washington sees as half full.

The commentary by the news agency Xinhua said that Mr. Shultz's visit had helped Chinese-

American relations "to some extent," but added that unless the Taiwan issue was resolved "mutual trust between China and the United States is out of the question."

The initial American reaction to the commentary was one of relief

## NEWS ANALYSIS

that China had not closed the door to improved relations and was less negative than some early news accounts suggested.

One aide said: "We don't see anything startling. In fact, there are some positive things in it."

Such an assessment was in keeping with the general U.S. approach to Chinese relations. Every secretary of state leaving China after a trip has described the results more positively than have the Chinese.

Cyrus R. Vance said in 1977 that

some progress had been achieved, only to have the Chinese call the visit a failure.

Alexander M. Haig Jr. was exuberant 1981 about moves in the strategic field, only to have the Chinese lash out at the Reagan administration and to suspend military contacts.

Mr. Shultz has limited his claims of success to both sides' achievement of a better understanding of each other's position, more mutual trust and a laying of groundwork for closer ties.

He specifically did not assert any breakthroughs on Taiwan or anything else.

Much of what the Xinhua commentary contained meshed with what the Americans were saying about the visit, too.

Mr. Shultz's aides made the following points:

• The two sides agreed that the visit improved relations "to some extent" by allowing a full airing of differences.

• Xinhua said the two countries were "close in their analyses of the current international situation, as well as in their views on the issues of Afghanistan, Kampuchea [Cambodia] and arms control."

That marked the first time that Beijing had said publicly that it agreed with Washington on arms control matters.

• Xinhua did not take issue with two developments made public by Mr. Shultz: that the two sides had agreed to hold talks on ways of bringing about closer military relations and that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang had agreed to visit the United States.

• Even though the Chinese raised the Taiwan issue repeatedly with Mr. Shultz, Xinhua quoted Mr. Shultz correctly as saying that

he and President Ronald Reagan fully intended to live up to the August 1982 communiqué calling for phased-out arms sales to Taiwan.

The commentary went on to list some alleged violations of agreements on Taiwan, such as U.S. officials attending Taiwan receptions in Washington.

"Obviously, the point they are making is that Taiwan is a problem in relations," one American said.

"We know that."

What is unknown is whether the Chinese will seek to focus so heavily on Taiwan and such problems as licenses to buy certain advanced technology that relations will be prevented from developing further.

Mr. Shultz and his aides insist that the Chinese made it clear they wanted to advance the relations, even though differences persisted.

His hope is that Zhang Wenjin, the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, will become involved in such matters as licensing problems for exports and can appreciate the political realities that make it difficult for any U.S. administration to renounce the Taiwan Relations Act, which obliges the United States to provide for Taiwan's defense.

The Americans assume that the Chinese harp on the differences to make clear they remain independent in their foreign policy — something crucial to their relations with the Soviet Union and the Third World.

Moreover, U.S. officials say, the Chinese may feel that by stressing the problems they can bring pressure on Washington to make compromises.

## Shultz Says More Aid For Seoul to Be Asked

Reuters

SEOUL — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz traveled Monday to the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea and told the Seoul government that the Reagan administration would try to increase military aid to South Korea.

Mr. Shultz, who arrived in Seoul on Sunday on the third leg of an Asian tour, emphasized the U.S. security commitment to South Korea in talks with President Chun Doo Hwan and other officials.

But a U.S. spokesman said Mr. Shultz had found officials upset by congressional cuts in South Korean military aid for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1. The aid was reduced from \$210 million to \$140 million, the spokesman said.

Mr. Shultz said the administration was sending a supplementary aid request to Congress.

Before traveling to the zone, Mr. Shultz had lunch with Mr. Chun at the presidential mansion and met earlier with the foreign affairs minister, Lee Bum Suk.

His visit comes at a time of increased tension following declaration of a "semiwar" state by North Korea because of large-scale military exercises by American and South Korean forces.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Shultz had expressed to Mr. Chun an appreciation for progress made in human rights. The Korean leader announced an amnesty for 1,200 prisoners in December, after the release of a leading opposition figure, Kim Dae Jung.

■ Denial on Ziyang's U.S. Visit

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied Monday a White House report that Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang would visit the United States in 1983. The Associated Press reported from Beijing, and said the date would be set through diplomatic consultations.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman did not rule out 1983 for the visit but said: "It has not been decided he will go this year."

Mr. Zhao told U.S. reporters Friday that he had accepted a standing invitation by President Ronald Reagan to visit the United States but that the date had not yet been fixed.

A White House statement said Saturday that the trip was expected to take place in June or September.

A U.S. official in Washington, meanwhile, said Mr. Reagan was unlikely to visit China in this term because such a trip would offend the Nationalist Chinese of Taiwan.



WARSAW GREETING — The Roman Catholic Primate of Poland, Jozef Glemp, was welcomed back home Monday after Vatican ceremonies elevating him to cardinal. Church sources say the step strengthens the role of the Polish church before Pope John Paul II's visit to Poland, set for June 18.

## Marcos Orders Troop Buildup

The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Monday ordered more troops and heavy armaments sent to Mindanao Island in a move to counter stepped-up Communist-rebel attacks, the presidential palace announced.

The palace said Mr. Marcos also ordered the deployment of "crack, battle-tested" military commanders

in the northern and eastern regions of the southern island after guerrilla raids that left 30 soldiers and civilians dead and 30 wounded.

The guerrillas, belonging to the New People's Army, reportedly suffered eight dead. The group is the military arm of the banned Communist Party. Neither the military nor the palace disclosed the number of troops involved.

## Christians and Druze Sign a Cease-Fire Pact

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Israeli Army announced Monday that it had brought about a written peace agreement between Druze and Christian gunmen who have been fighting for control of Lebanon's Israeli-occupied central mountains for the last 14 weeks.

Brigadier General Amnon Lipkin, the commander of Israeli forces in Lebanon's central Chuf mountains, southeast of Beirut, disclosed the cease-fire accord during a surprise visit to the seaside hotel in Khaldé, where Israeli, American and Lebanese negotiators were holding the 13th round of their withdrawal talks.

Despite the peace accord, which was signed by representatives of the Druze Popular Socialist Party militia and Israeli officers, isolated artillery duels continued to rage in the Chuf into the evening.

The state-run Beirut Radio said Druze warriors in the village of Al-tat, 10 miles (16 kilometers) southeast of Beirut, were trading salves with Christian militiamen in the adjacent village of Souk al-Gharb, although elsewhere the cease-fire appeared to be holding.

The fighting between Druze and Christian militiamen for control of turf in the Chuf, an area they have contested for more than a century, is awkward for the Israelis, who ostensibly control the area as the occupying army.

Israel has arranged at least three cease-fires previously, but none of them involved written agreements countermanded by the Israeli military command.

Brigadier General Lipkin said the agreement signed by representatives of both militias called for a prompt cease-fire, the removal of roadblocks, the dismantling of military positions, the withdrawal of gunmen from urban areas and the immediate exchange of dozens of hostages being held by each side.

If the agreement is not honored, the Israeli commander said, "we will have to act and react to those parties who won't fulfill the agreement."

The cease-fire accord followed a major defeat by the Christian Phalangist militia in the mountain war.

In one of the heaviest battles since the fighting between the two religious groups erupted in September, Druze militiamen managed to rout the Phalangists from Aley, the strategic hilltop town located 10 miles southeast of Beirut.

The situation in the Chuf tended to overshadow the withdrawal negotiations in Khaldé, which Lebanese sources said had made no serious progress, once again. All parties appear to be marking time until the U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Habib, returns to the Middle East on Tuesday.

[Mr. Habib arrived Monday in Rome for consultations with Italian officials on peace-keeping efforts in Lebanon, United Press International reported. July is a member of the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, along with France, Britain and the United States.]

## EAU Panel Will Meet On Namibian Talks

United Press International

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — The liberation committee of the Organization of African Unity has scheduled a three-day meeting in Arusha, in northern Tanzania, Foreign Minister Salim A. Salim said Monday.

Mr. Salim said the meeting, to begin Thursday, was called to discuss stalled talks on independence for the South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa. Thus far, the foreign ministers of Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia and Cameroon have confirmed that they will attend, he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 258 Reported Killed in Salvador

SAN SALVADOR (NYT) — Monsignor Arturo Rivera y Damas, acting archbishop of El Salvador, says that his office has documented 258 persons were killed in fighting in the country last week and many of the deaths were the result of "indiscriminate bombing" by Salvadoran Air Force.

Most of the deaths, the monsignor said Sunday, occurred in the city of San Salvador, in the southern province of Usulután. The rebels, he said, killed 27 soldiers and four civilians, and paramilitary forces were responsible for the deaths of 37 civilians.

He also called for a truce in the three-year civil war in honor of the visit March 6 of Pope John Paul II.

### Paraguayan Ruler Wins 7th Term

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP) — General Alfredo Stroessner has won a seventh straight five-year term as president of Paraguay, receiving more than 90 percent of the more than 1.1 million votes cast.

The general's two chief rivals charged irregularities in the voting, but ruled out any challenge as pointless.

General Stroessner has ruled Paraguay for 29 years, and his Colorado Party's alliance with the armed forces has proved an unassailable base since he assumed power in a military coup. During his rule, virtually all constitutional rights have been suspended.

### Heart Recipient Improving

NEW YORK (NYT) — Almost three weeks after a setback that required surgery to stop a severe nosebleed, Dr. Barney B. Clark, the artificial heart recipient, seems to be firmly back on the trail to recovery, according to an official of the University of Utah Medical Center.

Dr. Clark "has really started to turn the corner just in terms of nonspecific things, mostly muscle strength," Dr. Chase N. Peterson, president for health sciences, said in a telephone interview.

The 62-year-old retired dentist has walked many steps with the help of a walker, Dr. Peterson said, and at times has been able to support his weight by himself.

### Man Acquitted in Judge's Murder

JACKSONVILLE, Florida (AP) — A federal jury acquitted James Chagra on Monday of murder and conspiracy to commit murder in 1979 assassination of U.S. District Judge John H. Wood Jr., but it convicted him of two lesser charges.

Mr. Chagra was convicted of obstruction of justice and conspiracy to possess more than 1,000 pounds (450 kilograms) of marijuana. He has been accused of paying \$250,000 to Charles W. Harrelson to kill District Judge John H. Wood Jr.

Judge Wood, 63, was shot May 29, 1979, in San Antonio, Texas, day he was to have begun presiding at Mr. Chagra's drug trial. Harrelson was convicted of the murder Dec. 14. Mr. Chagra's trial moved to Jacksonville because of wide publicity about the case in Texas.

### Cosmos Reactor Falls Harmlessly

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The nuclear power reactor of a Soviet reconnaissance satellite that broke up in space Monday entered the atmosphere over the South Atlantic Ocean about 1,100 miles (1,760 kilometers) east of Brazil at 11:10 GMT Monday, burning harmlessly during re-entry, the Pentagon said.

The Soviet news agency Tass also said Monday that the satellite's re-entry had re-entered the atmosphere. The debris was carrying an estimated 100 pounds (45 kilograms) of uranium.

The Pentagon statement said that "the only significant radiological danger would be from long-term exposure, hours to days, to particles of debris kept in close contact with the body. Hazards from particle ingestion are considered small."

### For the Record

WARSAW (NYT) — Lech Walesa, leader of Solidarity, the outlawed independent trade union, has been called to appear Thursday before a military prosecutor in Warsaw. But a family spokesman said Mr. Walesa intended to ignore the summons because it was not signed.

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Commission has brought Irish government before the European Court of Justice for allegedly violating European Community rules by discriminating against foreign-owned Irish land. The EC requires foreigners who have lived in Ireland less than seven years to get the approval to buy farmland. The EC also discriminates against citizens of other EC countries.

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia (AP) — Twenty-three ethnic Albanians on trial here Monday on charges of trying to separate Kosovo and Macedonia from Serbia from Yugoslavia.

MADRID (Reuters) — Western nations signaled Monday that they would continue to press the Soviet Union for a commitment on human rights when a meeting on détente in Europe resumes here Tuesday. 35-nation European Conference on Security and Cooperation is in its 27th month.

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**Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries**  
February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

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• H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN	• H.E. Major General Charichai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
• Mr. Masao Fujioaka, President, Asian Development Bank	• Mr. Chamchai Leedavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
• Mr. Judithvir Parmar, Vice-President, Operations, Asia Europe, Middle East, International Finance Corporation	• Mr. Phisit Paksam, Assistant Secretary General of the National Economics and Social Development Board
• Mr. Lim Ho Hup, President, ASEAN Finance Corporation	• Dr. Thongchai Hongladarom, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
	• Mr. Sivawong Changlasiw, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA
• H.E. Professor J.B. Sumartini, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)	• H.E. Tengku Darul Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
• Dr. Rachmar Subyapradja, Director General, Ministry of Agriculture	• H.E. Tan Sri Datu Ishak Bin Patch Ahdin, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)
• H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djodjohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology	• Mr. Burhan Abdullah, Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES	TRADE WITH ASEAN
• H.E. Mr. Teodoro Q. Pena, Minister of Natural Resources	• Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
• Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Secretary General of Office of Prime Minister	• Mr. Naohiro Amaya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
• Mr. Edgardo L. Tordesillas, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Vice-Chairman of Board of Investments	
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The participation fee is US \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 29. A cancellation fee of US \$400 will be incurred after this date. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 5 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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# Glenn Plans 50-State Drive for U.S. Presidency

By Martin Schram  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, plans to compete for presidential delegates in all 50 states in 1984, campaigning on the theme that as a middle-of-the-roader he is the most electable Democrat in the field, according to a 191-page strategy prepared by his chief adviser.

The document notes that while the senator's natural base is the Midwest, his greatest strength is in the South and West. This is fortunate, it says, because state contests in those regions come relatively early in 1984.

The blueprint also says that Senator Glenn should try to have Ohio's scheduled June primary held earlier, possibly opposite the Illinois or New York contests in March, to guarantee that he will have at least a big home-state victory in early days that might otherwise be troublesome.

His backers in Ohio are now looking into the possibility of

doing that, perhaps by having a presidential caucus in March while keeping the primary for other offices in June.

The document also discusses political and personal strategies that Senator Glenn should pursue. His image as a former astronaut and inaugural hero is of incalculable value in attracting crowds and news coverage, it says.

But it is crucial that Senator Glenn become known just as well for his positions on issues and that he be viewed nationally as a man of substance by people who know him now mainly as the first American to orbit the Earth.

The strategy was written by William M. White, Senator Glenn's administrative assistant in the Senate and chief of staff of his presidential campaign.

The document was made available for inspection by a Glenn campaign official at a time when Senator Glenn's presidential effort has been criticized by party professionals for being late-starting, dis-

organized, or having no organization.

Actually, the John Glenn Presidential Committee began operating in a sizable way with little notice last month in a building a few blocks from the Capitol. The Glenn committee has about 40 full-time employees, as many as the Walter F. Mondale presidential committee, which is considered by party professionals to be the best organized so far.

One theme running through Mr. White's strategy is that while Senator Glenn attracts large and enthusiastic crowds around the country, this is due largely to his career as an astronaut. The nation must get to know Mr. Glenn as well as Ohio does, he emphasizes.

In 1970, the document notes, Senator Glenn attracted large crowds and autograph seekers in his first Ohio Democratic Senate primary campaign but was beaten by Howard M. Metzgerbaum because Mr. Metzgerbaum persuaded voters that Mr. Glenn was not qualified for the Senate.

In 1974, the blueprint continues, Mr. Glenn was elected to the Senate, although polls still showed some of the same concerns. In 1980, Senator Glenn won re-election overwhelmingly, and polls showed that the concern was gone.

The Glenn organization started slowly because he refused to allow campaign efforts on his behalf until he made his decision late last year to run, advisers say.

Senator Glenn has yet to raise enough money this year to qualify for federal matching funds, as have former Vice President Mondale and Senator Alan Cranston of California, even though his advisers had hoped to qualify early, knowing that politicians and the press would take this as a sign of political strength.

Glenn campaign officials say they expect to have raised enough funds in about a month to qualify for federal matching funds and that they can raise \$18 million by June, 1984.

The paper cites two overriding strategies. First, it says Senator

Glenn must persuade party pros and Democratic voters that he can beat President Ronald Reagan or any other Republican and that this is the crucial political distinction between Senator Glenn and the other Democrats.

Second, Senator Glenn must be recognized as a hard-working, loyal Democrat who has paid party dues because, after the Carter years, the party will not turn again to someone considered outside the mainstream of loyal Democrats.

Senator Glenn should lay claim to being the only middle-of-the-road Democrat in the field.

Mr. White writes that the campaign should begin early, that every primary and caucus should be entered and that Senator Glenn should build an organization in each state.

The South and West are Senator Glenn's strongest areas, the document says. It says that the Glenn camp should encourage the idea of having all Southern state primaries and caucuses on a single day.

## Burger Asks Creation of A New Court Chief Justice in U.S. Criticizes Case Load

By Fred Barbash  
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — Chief Justice Warren E. Burger has asked Congress to create a new national appeals court to relieve the U.S. Supreme Court of as many as one-third of its cases.

Although the proposed panel's jurisdiction would be limited, Justice Burger said Sunday, its decisions would be binding throughout the country unless they were overruled by the Supreme Court.

"The creation of such a panel would represent the most fundamental alteration of the federal judicial system in nearly a century," Justice Burger has long complained about the Supreme Court's work load. Just last month, he criticized Congress for not acting on 75 new federal judgeships requested in 1981 by the Judicial Conference, the governing body of the federal courts.

In his annual State of the Judiciary address to the American Bar Association convention in New Orleans, Justice Burger said a dramatic court restructuring was necessary to "avoid a breakdown of the system — or of some of the justices."

In comments earlier, he used even stronger terms: "We are approaching a disaster area, not just a problem," he said. "We've got 90 to 100 cases filed every week. I have been surprised that we haven't had a breakdown of the system, to say nothing of a physical breakdown of some of the justices with the work load."

"Sixty hours a week minimum, 70 and 80 to some extent, isn't a very good diet for human beings," Justice Burger said, "especially when they get beyond 40, as most of us are now." Five of the nine justices are older than 70.

Similar ideas for a new intermediate court have been discussed since the case load problem was widely recognized a decade ago. But his address to the lawyers marked the first time that Justice Burger has put his influence behind a specific proposal.

His speech came after seven months of renewed public debate among Supreme Court justices and



Warren E. Burger

in the legal profession about the problem, which reached record proportions last year when 5,500 cases were filed.

That was the most in a single term and nearly four times the number handled by the Supreme Court 30 years ago.

The justices, generally with substantial help from their law clerks, chose about 150 of the 5,300 cases for full decisions and opinions. Under Justice Burger's proposal, from 30 to 50 of those rulings would be made by the new panel, which would form a new judicial level between the Supreme Court and the 12 U.S. circuit courts of appeal.

When two or more of those appellate courts disagreed on an issue, the panel would resolve the conflict, Justice Burger suggested it also could handle some cases involving interpretations of acts of Congress, although he was not specific.

The assumption of such proposals for intermediate courts is that the justices often grant review not because of a case's importance but to bring uniformity to the law by resolving "inter-circuit conflicts."

Critics have suggested that such a panel simply would create another layer of judicial bureaucracy, with cases finding their way to the Supreme Court just as they do now. But Justice Burger said he "would have confidence" that the panel could resolve conflicts "in such a way that the Supreme Court would not often find it necessary to grant further review."

## U.S. Anti-Nuclear Movement Plans To Move Into Electoral Politics

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

SAINT LOUIS, Missouri — Leaders of the nuclear freeze movement have endorsed an ambitious political agenda that includes seeking to elect legislators and a president in 1984 who are committed to the movement's proposals for ending the nuclear arms race.

At the end of a three-day meeting here Sunday of more than 650 people from 47 states, the delegates also voted to exert pressure on Congress to cut off funds for American testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, while "leading upon" the Soviet Union to halt its tests as well.

This action was immediately criticized by opponents of the freeze movement. One group, the National Peace Through Strength Campaign, accused the freeze delegates of favoring unilateral action by Washington that would allow the Soviet Union to continue to expand its nuclear weapons.

The new agenda portends a major shift in substance and strategy for the movement, which advocates a mutual and verifiable halt in Soviet and American testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons.

Politically, the shift of focus means that many who have shunned partisan electoral politics will find themselves deeply enmeshed not only in lobbying Congress for legislation to carry out a freeze, but also in the next congressional and presidential campaigns.

It is not clear that the freeze campaign's efforts to advance its cause through electoral politics will be effective. Many political analysts argue that the movement has peaked. In the few instances in which it attempted to influence the outcome of political races last November, it had a marginal impact at best, the analysts said.

The delegates acknowledged that a lull in their activity had followed the elections, but many contended that interest in and enthusiasm for the freeze were now building. "People in my area are still very scared" about nuclear war, said Deloris Easdale of Kirksville, Missouri.

Before this meeting, which drew twice the number of people who attended last year's convention in Denver, most proponents of a nuclear weapons freeze had concentrated their efforts on ballot initiatives to demonstrate public support. Such resolutions have been approved by voters in 9 of 10 states, 28 of 30 counties, and 24 of 25 cities where it has appeared on the ballot. In addition, freeze resolutions were adopted at scores of New England town meetings in 1981 and 1982.

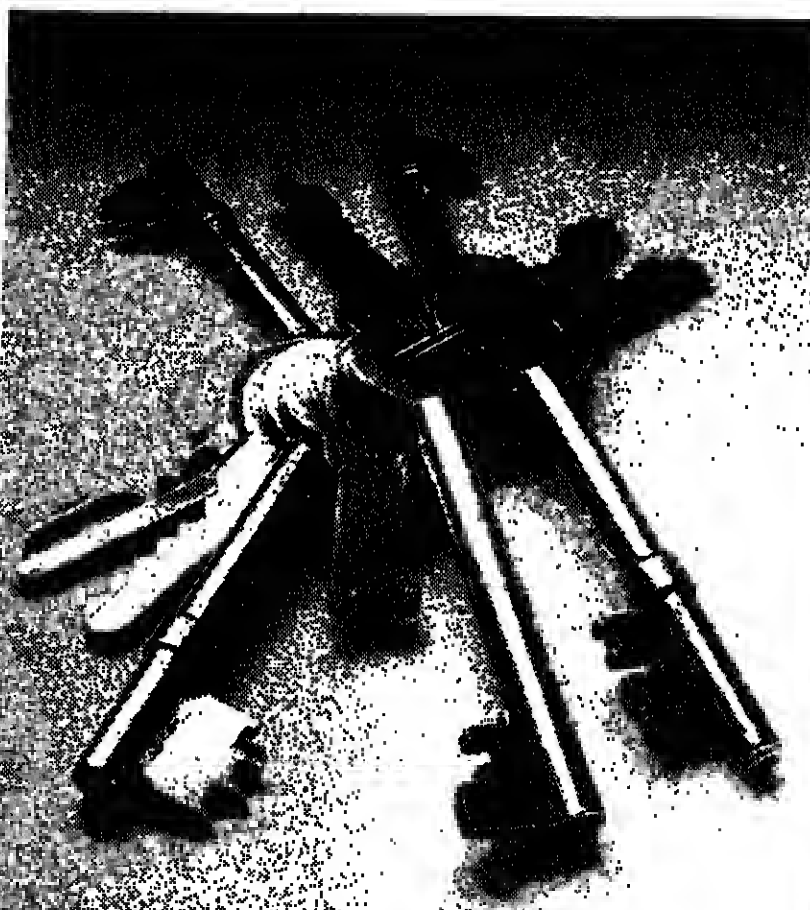
Leaders of the freeze movement decided to shift their approach when it became clear that gaining voter approval of these resolutions

was not enough to sway President Ronald Reagan and Congress.

Next month, the House is scheduled to act on another such resolution, and the delegates here voted Sunday to rally support for that vote and a Senate vote later in the spring. The fate of those proposals is considered a major test of the movement's political strength.

The delegates also endorsed several proposals that were far more specific than previous resolutions.

For example, delegates voted overwhelmingly to "oppose the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe, which will introduce a new, qualitatively different and greater danger of nuclear war in the European theater."



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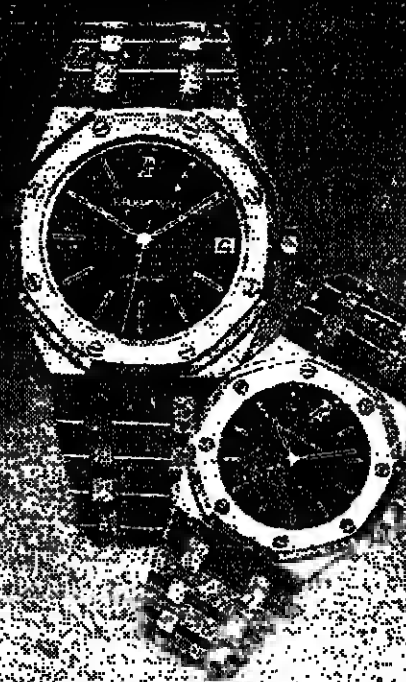
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## Briton Fined For 'Ancient' License Plates

The Associated Press

SWINDON, England — Martin Davey, a man with a classic bent, translated his license plate 4434 MD into IV IV III IV MD.

He said he had been stopped several times since he first put the Roman numeral plates on his Triumph sedan, but it was not until three weeks ago that the police pressed charges.

In court Monday, Swindon magistrates decided Roman numerals have long since lost their place on British roads and fined Mr. Davey £20 (£31) for violating licensing regulations.

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## POW Searches in Indochina Criticized by U.S. Officials

By B. Drummond Ayres

**Washington** — The Reagan administration has become concerned that privately organized expeditions into Indochina in search of missing U.S. servicemen may upset delicate talks with Laos and Vietnam on efforts to recover the remains of Americans killed during the Vietnam War.

At least one armed expeditionary force, headed by a former U.S. Special Forces officer, entered Laos in recent months in search of Americans rumored still to be alive and held captive.

The foray was unsuccessful and has been denounced by Laos and Thailand, the country from which the expedition was mounted.

U.S. officials say that other forays have taken place and that they periodically receive rumors that more expeditions are being planned. Families of missing men report having been asked to give money for private expeditions and intelligence-gathering activities.

About 2,500 Americans are still missing from the war. U.S. officials believe that most, if not all, are dead. U.S. combat involvement in the region ended in 1973.

But the possibility that some of the men might still be alive and in prison, as refugees from Southeast Asia periodically report, has never been totally ruled out. Several years ago, when negotiations with the Laotians and Vietnamese were getting nowhere, the U.S. government reportedly sponsored its own search expedition. It returned empty-handed.

Since then, the negotiations have been more productive, according to U.S. officials. The Laotians and Vietnamese have steadily denied that any prisoners are still being held, but delegations from the United States have been received by both countries and the remains of a number of men have been returned.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with either Laos or Vietnam. "We have been making some

progress and so these private raids are counterproductive," a White House official said after learning of the recent incursion into Laos. "We've been encouraged up to now by what we've been hearing from the Laotians and, to a lesser extent, from the Vietnamese. We don't want to lose this headway. It's a delicate situation."

Laotian officials termed the latest expedition regrettable and warned that it would not help relations with the United States.

One of the main goals of the negotiations with the Laotians is to win permission for U.S. recovery experts to accompany Laotian officials on visits to several hundred sites where U.S. planes are known to have crashed during the war. About a fourth of the Americans still unaccounted for in Southeast Asia were lost in Laos.

William P. Clark, President Ronald Reagan's assistant for national security affairs, said recently that the administration was "resolutely opposed" to private across-the-border forays.

"Such actions," he said, "interfere with and damage legitimate efforts on a number of fronts. Our experience has been that such private initiatives operate with faulty or fabricated intelligence and lack even marginally adequate operational capabilities."

A Justice Department spokesman said last week that an investigation was under way to determine whether armed private expeditions in search of missing Americans were illegal.

The latest expedition into Laos took place in late November and involved several Americans and about a dozen sympathetic Laotian guerrillas. The group went in search of 120 Americans who refugees had said were being held in prison.

Shortly after crossing into Laos from Thailand, the group was fired upon. It suffered casualties and withdrew.

Ann M. Griffiths, executive director of the League of Families, says that she periodically receives reports that league members have been asked to put up money for bogus rescue expeditions or fraudulent intelligence operations.

"But mostly," she said, "what we get is well-intentioned veterans coming forward to offer their services — their lives, if necessary. They say they'll go get the missing men if only someone will come up with guns, money and solid information on where they're being held."

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Vietnamese refugees picketed a symposium about the Vietnam War at the University of Southern California campus. About 200 protesters complained the session was biased.

## A Vietnam Symposium Generates Self-Examination and a Protest

By Allan Parachini

Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Ten years after the last U.S. troops left Vietnam, an assortment of veterans, journalists, and political observers came to the University of Southern California campus to re-examine the conflict.

David Halberstam, who shared a Pulitzer Prize in 1964 for his reporting from Vietnam for The New York Times, said a four-day symposium entitled "Vietnam Reconsidered: Lessons From a War" was an "act of self-examination."

He noted that, at the time, many reporters who covered the war were criticized for being "too critical" of

U.S. actions. To the contrary, he said, "We were not critical enough."

But while he and others were participating in a news conference before the formal opening of the symposium, about 200 Vietnamese refugees picketed the session, complaining that it was biased against the South Vietnamese governments that were finally deposed in 1975.

Even before its formal opening Sunday, the symposium had generated disagreement.

U.S. veterans had disrupted earlier screenings of documentary films.

Nguyen Ngoc Dung, deputy permanent representative of the pres-

ent Vietnamese government to the United Nations, who had been invited to participate, said last week that the State Department had denied her a visa for travel to Los Angeles.

Some of the persons scheduled to participate in the conference complained that they must often lecture contemporary college students on the basic historical sequence of events in Southeast Asia. But, these persons said, there was disagreement over whether Vietnam is now history or whether it is still a major aspect of current events.

"I think Vietnam is the ghost that sits down in Congress every time they debate the budget," said Harrison E. Salisbury, a former foreign correspondent and Op-Ed page editor at The New York Times who reported from North Vietnam. "The ghost is with us every time we talk about aid to cities, for instance."

"It was Vietnam that... got us into this terrible mess today," he said, referring to economic problems. "Vietnam has become a bad word."

Mr. Salisbury and Mr. Halberstam agreed, however, that there has not been much attempt made to perform a real postmortem on the war or to ponder its lessons.

Although both men said they had been frequent guests at symposia while the war was in progress, Mr. Salisbury said that he had not been to a program devoted entirely to Vietnam in the 10 years since U.S. involvement ended. Mr. Halberstam said that it had been almost as long for him.

"I hope this does not turn into exorcism," Mr. Salisbury said, "because we have to remind ourselves of what happened in Vietnam again and again and again."

The West has declared that since the British and French nuclear forces are independent deterrents they cannot be included in an assessment of the NATO and Warsaw Pact power balance in Geneva.

General Chervov said Britain and France have 162 missiles that are capable of delivering to targets 350 warheads in one launch and will be capable in a couple of years of delivering 600 nuclear warheads.

"In the final analysis it is all the same to the U.S.S.R. which Western nations the nuclear weapons belong to," the general added.

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 SS-20 medium-range missiles. Western analysts estimate that more than 200 SS-20s are targeted on Western Europe.

General Chervov said Moscow stood by its December offer to reduce its medium-range nuclear force to 162 missiles, the same number deployed by Britain and France.

Most Western governments have rejected the offer as insufficient and arms experts have noted that the three warheads of the Soviet SS-20 missiles can be aimed separately. The French and British missiles sometimes have more than one warhead, but they cannot be aimed independently.

States then offered Britain a "dual key" partnership, but it was turned down.

The problem is certain to be discussed with Vice President George Bush when he visits London this week at the end of his European tour. While Mr. Thatcher remains a strong supporter of U.S. negotiating strategy on medium-range missiles in Europe, a number of recent British polls show a majority of the country opposed to the siting of cruise missiles here.

Although the public remains in favor of maintaining Britain's own nuclear deterrent, the polls reflect considerable opposition all across the political spectrum to forgoing control over weapons fired from British territory. "The British public does not trust President Reagan's finger on the nuclear trigger," the London Sunday Times concluded in reporting a survey last month.

## Russia Seems to Favor German Nationalism If Aimed Against U.S.

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

**MOSCOW** — Kremlin leaders have never fought an election campaign at home with such vigor and persistence as the one they are indirectly fighting in West Germany.

The immediate Soviet objective is obvious. If the Social Democratic challenger, Hans-Jochen Vogel, wins the March 6 balloting, the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear arms in West Germany may be abandoned.

But what is not so obvious, perhaps, is Moscow's long-term objectives in West Germany, as revealed in recent diplomacy between the two countries.

The almost exclusive public focus on the missile question during the recent visit to West Germany by the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, has been somewhat misleading.

The extraordinary thing was that Mr. Gromyko could be in West Germany in the midst of an election campaign without arousing controversy and that his visit came at the initiative of the incumbent Christian Democratic government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

From Moscow's point of view, this reflected a qualitative change in West Germany. The essence of the Soviet effort to exploit this change was revealed by Mr. Gromyko during his Jan. 18 press conference in Bonn.

"We would like the Federal Republic of Germany," he said, "when building its relations with the Soviet Union, to display its own self, to be guided by its own interests and not to yield to foreign influence if they do not meet these interests, the interests of maintaining good relations with the Soviet Union."

That Mr. Gromyko spoke about West Germany's "self" is without precedent, particularly considering Moscow's fear of German nationalism during the first two decades after World War II.

Mr. Gromyko sought to convey Moscow's awareness of the emotional stirrings beneath the surface of West German public life that are reflected in the emergence of an anti-nuclear movement and the environmentalist party known as the Greens. The Russians view this development as being grounded in a resurgence of nationalism.

There are at least three reasons leading the Russians toward encouraging what Mr. Gromyko called West Germany's "self."

One is that Moscow sees this nationalism as adopting an anti-American sentiment. Nobody here expects a significant weakening of West German-U.S. ties. Yet the insensitivity of the Reagan administration toward West German problems has produced a perceptible change in these relations. One symbolic example is that while President John F. Kennedy was able to ban West German exports of large-diameter pipes to Russia, President Ronald Reagan was not able to impose a similar ban on the Siberian gas project.

The second reason is France.

Not only did Mr. Andrei Gromyko meet Mr. Vogel for two hours more than any foreign leader far, but they also had a conversation with only one interpreter present. Mr. Vogel also met with Prime Minister Nikolai G. Zhukov to discuss economic and diplomatic officials involved in the arms control by the top and diplomatic officials involved.

Once Mr. Vogel's visit was over, Mr. Gromyko went to Bonn task was to give a detailed account to Mr. Kohl of Moscow's position and impress upon him that a future Bonn cannot ignore concerns particularly on such as the Pershing-2 deployment.

Japan has said that it cannot sign a peace treaty or normalize relations with the Soviet Union until the islands are returned. Moscow says there is no territorial dispute and has refused to negotiate over the islands.

Tass, in reply to Mr. Nakasone's remarks Monday, said that the celebration of northern territories day showed that "revanchism and territorial claims to other countries have been elevated to the rank of a national policy by the ruling circles of Japan."

The official press agency denounced Mr. Nakasone for saying that "the further development of Japanese-Soviet relations" is dependent on settlement of the dispute over the islands.

Tokyo officials have been using the threat of a "Soviet menace" for fanning a campaign over the "territorial problem," Tass said. "This is being done in order to intimidate

the public and to persuade Japan's territorial claims to the Soviet islands are quite legitimate," Tass added that the campaign was also designed to distract attention from "multilateral problems" and "plans for strengthening a mighty military state capable of dictating its will to other countries of Asia."

The official Soviet media frequently denounced Japanese claims, claiming that Tokyo yielding to U.S. pressure to join Japanese military strength, implying that this is being done to threaten the Soviet Union.

Speaking before 1,800 people at the government-sponsored Mr. Nakasone said that it is "regrettable" that the Soviet Union is taking a "stubborn attitude" in settling the territorial dispute, increasing military strength of Japan.

Mr. Nakasone called for "most effective power" in diplomacy is united public opinion.

This is interpreted by the government, official sources said, as a sufficient argument for the firing of a missile "decision" on use of the bases sources said, clearly would apply to the weapons located in the government. Mr. Kohl told Parliament, is satisfied these measures are "fully effective."

Moreover, the arrangement exactly the same as those which apply to U.S. use of bases for armed Poseidon submarines and 111 fighter-bombers. To the porters of "dual key," the force appears to be that submarines and bombers carrying nuclear missiles would not actually be them from British territory.

crisis missiles would be launched

## Schmidt Ex-Aide to Be Questioned

**Bonn** — Egon Franke, a former Social Democratic minister for inter-German relations, said Monday he would be questioned by a parliamentary budget group on Wednesday about alleged irregularities during his 13 years in office.

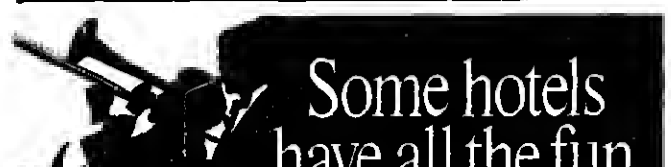
Official sources said the private hearing would center on the reported disappearance of millions of Deutsche marks from a secret government fund.

The newspaper Die Welt said Monday that 5.6 million marks (\$2.3 million) from a fund used to buy the release of political detainees from East Germany had been paid out to a close aide to Mr.

Franke. It said there was no record of how the money, transferred between 1979 and 1982 to an account outside the ministry and then withdrawn by the aide in cash, was spent.

Mr. Franke, who held the portfolio until the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's left-liberal government in October, confirmed that he would appear before a control commission of the parliamentary budget committee. The chief government spokesman, Dieter Stolze, said the inquiry was ordered by Mr. Franke's Christian Democratic successor, Rainer Barzel.

Mr. Franke declined comment on details of the allegations.



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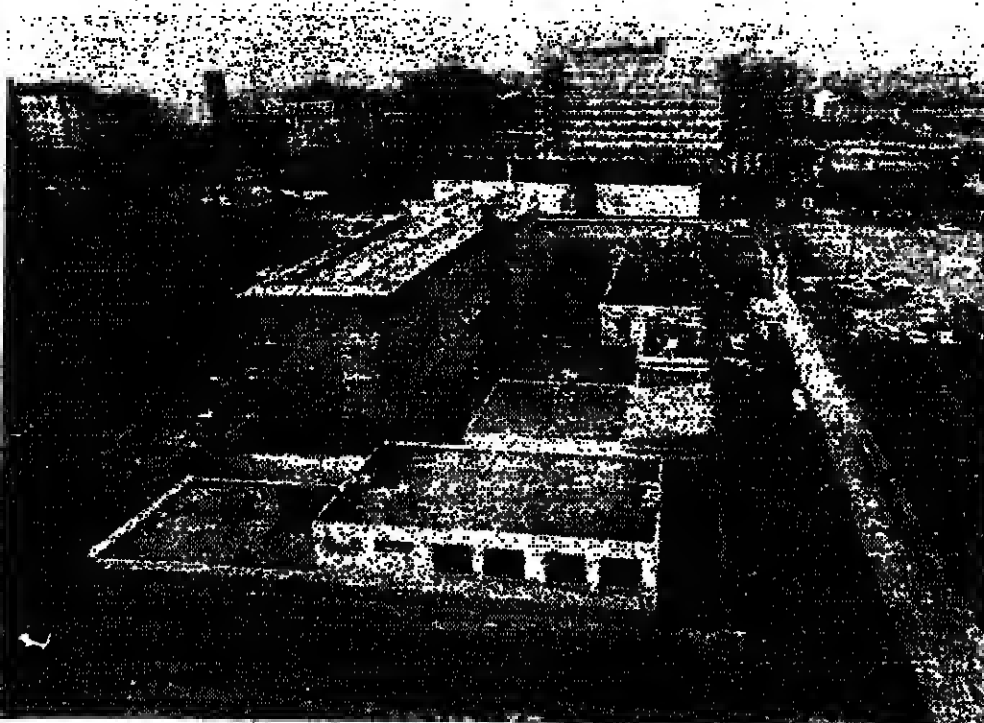
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هكنا من الأجل

INTERNATIONAL



# Barbie May Be Moved to Another Jail



Mr. Barbie is in Montluc prison, above, which was a Gestapo prison during the war.

## Basques Protest Violence by ETA Demonstrations Are Held in Region's Major Cities

**BILBAO, Spain**—Thousands of Basques demanding an end to separatist violence demonstrated in major Basque cities on Monday after four people died and eight were injured in guerrilla bombings.

The demonstrations were held as part of a protest called by political parties and unions. About 8,000 bank employees struck and many demonstrated in Vitoria, San Sebastian and Bilbao.

In Bilbao, demonstrators gathered outside the Banco de Vizcaya, where two people were killed in a bomb explosion Saturday. A third person died Monday from injuries received in the blast. Six persons were being treated for injuries. The headline military wing of ETA claimed responsibility for the bank explosion and for another attack last week in which a civil guard was

killed and two persons were injured. All the Basque political parties except Herri Batasuna, or People's Union, a radical separatist group, demonstrated under the slogan, "ETA, no — the people united for peace."

ETA is the leading Basque separatist group. The initials stand for the words Basque Homeland and Liberty. This was the first time that ETA had been singled out in this way in a major protest organized by the Basque parties.

ETA said in a statement Sunday that it regretted the bloodshed at the bank. It said the deaths were caused because the bomb went off prematurely.

In Madrid, the Interior Ministry said Spain's director of state security, Rafael Vera, went to Paris on Monday to discuss with the French authorities the extradition of

Basque guerrillas from France. Spanish officials have frequently said that French asylum policy provides a haven for ETA guerrillas.

Basque sources said peace hopes had risen with the election of Spain's first Socialist government since the 1936-39 civil war. But an attempt at organizing peace talks that would have included Herri Batasuna broke down a week ago.

After the civil guard died last Wednesday, leaders of socialist parties and the region's ruling Basque Nationalist party said it was impossible to talk while violence continued.

[But Carlos Garaikoetxea, head of the Basque autonomous government, said Monday in Bilbao that he would try to get new peace talks underway, UPI reported.]

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**LYONS**—Klaus Barbie, the former Nazi accused of war crimes in France, will be moved soon to another prison from the military jail in Lyons where he is accused of torturing and murdering resistance fighters during World War II, informed sources said Monday.

Reuters quoted the sources as saying that medical facilities at Montluc prison were insufficient for the long-term care of Mr. Barbie, 69.

Mr. Barbie has been locked in a cramped, bare cell at Montluc prison in central Lyons since arriving in France on Saturday after being expelled from Bolivia.

France has accused Mr. Barbie of sending 7,591 Jews and resistance fighters to concentration camps and ordering another 4,000 executed while he served as Gestapo chief in Lyons from 1942-44.

Prison authorities refused to give information about Mr. Barbie. But Reuters quoted sources as saying that a new cell had been prepared for him in the isolation wing of St. Paul prison in Lyons.

His transfer is expected to take place amid the same secrecy and intensive security that surrounded his arrival from Bolivia, where he lived for 32 years under the name Klaus Altmann.

Preparation of the case against him by an examining magistrate, Christian Riss, is expected to last a year or more.

Serge Klarsfeld, a French lawyer who with his wife, Beate, located Mr. Barbie in Bolivia in 1971, said that because Mr. Barbie has been tried and convicted twice he could not be tried on the same charges again. He said new evidence against him would have to be developed, new witnesses found.

But Mr. Klarsfeld said that should not be a major problem. There is hard evidence, he claims, linking Mr. Barbie to the execution of about 80 Jewish children aged 3 to 13.

Mr. Klarsfeld also alleged that Mr. Barbie's testimony would be more of an embarrassment to the United States than to France because of documents Mr. Klarsfeld claimed prove Mr. Barbie was recruited by the U.S. Army occupation authorities for intelligence work immediately after the war, providing information about Nazi officers active in East Germany.

Mr. Klarsfeld's claim that the U.S. authorities hired Mr. Barbie was supported by a man who said he was a U.S. counterintelligence officer after the war.

In an interview with NBC News in New York, Erhard Dabringhaus, who is now a professor of German at Wayne State University in Detroit, said Mr. Barbie was a paid informant of the U.S. government in 1948.

Mr. Barbie was taken to Montluc, a Gestapo prison and symbol of the Nazi occupation of Lyons, on the orders of Justice Minister Robert Badinter. It was at Montluc that Jean Moulin, a French resistance leader, is believed to have been tortured and killed.

Mr. Barbie, twice sentenced to death in absentia by French courts in the 1950s after he had fled Europe, has been charged with the murder, torture and illegal imprisonment of his victims.

A lawyer for Mr. Barbie was being selected by Alain de la Serrette, head of the Lyons bar.

A special guard has been placed on him in case he tries to commit suicide, the sources told Reuters.

## Spanish Drive on Moonlighting Means It's Business as Unusual

By John Darnon

**MADRID**—In Spain the title of civil servant has long been a misnomer. They are civil enough. But they rarely serve.

Bureaucrats practiced moonlighting to such an extent it turned into moonlighting. It was not unusual for them to hold down two, sometimes three — and in one case, a reliable source swears, four separate jobs.

Walk into any ministry after noon, people would say, and if you found someone at his desk it was because he had been locked in for the night.

Now, with the new Socialist government in power, all this is changing.

The youthful and energetic administration of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is trying to inject discipline, rationality and "morality" into the public sector. As a first step, it is demanding that civil servants put in a full day. They are expected to punch in and out, and even to work.

"Astounding," said a young secretary for a U.S. company. "I telephoned the Department of Motor Vehicles last week. Not only did they answer the phone, the official I needed to speak to was actually there."

The new work ethic arrived just in time for Christmas. Time was the country just sort of dropped out from mid-December to mid-January. The month was shelved by common consent, on the amiable understanding that there were more important things to attend to, like fiestas.

This year, it was business as usual, although the procession here Jan. 6 marking the Day of the Kings was bigger than ever, with floats, fireworks, bands, clowns, acrobats, mounted trumpeters and, of course, the three wise men themselves, leading camels piled with gifts.

But at offices there were fewer late arrivals and early departures, fewer coffee breaks, extended lunch hours and those unofficial days off between official holidays engagingly called *puentes*, or bridges.

As might be expected, the shake-up has caused a bit of grumbling in the lower echelons. But it has not, as yet, sparked open rebellion, perhaps because the new ministers themselves are setting a rigorous example. "At least the higher-ups are working too," said a functionary in the Ministry of Economics, Finance and Trade. "That never happened before."

Last week the battle of the bureaucrats went into a second round with a knockdown punch. The government put into effect a new work schedule, spreading the hours throughout the day so that some employees report at 8 A.M. and others work later. For the first time in memory, government windows purveying everything from drivers' licenses to those innumerable certificates that are stations of the cross for a civilian in flux were opened in the afternoons, from 4 to 6 P.M.

Contemplating the innovation could make a sociologist reel. It means one more dent in that most cherished of national institutions, the siesta.

For years now, some of the major department stores, such as El Corte Ingles, have kept their doors open throughout the day, meaning that it is possible to conduct a bit of commerce between 2 and 5 P.M. If things go on like this, Spaniards may someday find that they are sitting down to dinner before 10 o'clock at night.

The new hours were greeted as a new dawn by the newspapers. "A historic day for the mangled bureaucracy," said an editorial in *Diario 16*, a popular Madrid daily, a sign that "the new government wants to move this heavy and sluggish mastodon that previous governments didn't dare grapple with."

The news columns themselves were filled with sympathetic accounts of sleepy-eyed workers coming to work at 8 A.M., when it is still night, as one headline put it. They caused an early-morning traffic jam and greeted each other with

salutations of *buenas noches*. Some mothers brought along their children, since the schools open a full hour later.

The inauguration of afternoon hours for the government service windows passed in what one paper called a mood of "manifest veritable boredom." What happened was that the public, unaccustomed to such behavior, stayed away.

The underlying objective of the campaign is to free these second jobs for the unemployed, who now number 2.15 million, or 16.5 percent of the work force. Unemployment is the prime economic concern of the Socialists, who promised in the electoral campaign to provide 800,000 new jobs over the next four years.

Another goal is to end the widespread abuse known as *incompatibilidades*, in which public servants hold two public jobs at the same time, slipping away early from one to arrive late at the other.

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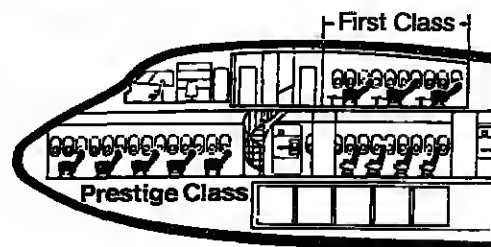
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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Must U.S. Stagnate?

Reaganomics: After two years of sunny predictions and gloomy results, accented by cheerful supply-side nostrums, the term has become an embarrassment. Now the Reagan team is unfolding a new economic strategy, one that is sober, intelligent and consistent. But by expecting so little, the strategy risks returning even less. Bold steps, not a conservative shuffle, are now needed to lead the world economy out of stagnation.

The president's own Economic Report to Congress still clings to rationalizations and dreams. "A shortighted view," he says, "is destroying our prospects for long-term prosperity. . . . The full effect of [my] changes in government policy will take time to develop." But the accompanying report of Martin Feldstein, the president's chief economic adviser, is more forthright. Without directly repudiating his boss's performance, it stresses government's poor economic record in recent years and offers only limited goals for the future.

Tight credit, says Feldstein, has brought down inflation, but it has also cut deeply into employment. And the celebrated Reagan tax cuts will hold future growth hostage: Unless spending is cut drastically before the late 1980s, he writes, the ballooning federal deficits will absorb every penny of private saving.

The Federal Reserve, he argues, must steer a narrow course between the Scylla of re-inflation and the Charybdis of stagnation. His highest fiscal priority is cutting spending to reduce the "structural" deficit to manageable proportions. Firmness, he implies, would allow 1.4 percent growth in 1983 and, with great luck, 4 percent annually thereafter.

Sober realism certainly beats the free-lunch frenzy of yesterday. But setting for such low expectations creates its own perils. If unemployment hovers near 10 percent through 1984 the worldwide clamor for protectionism in trade may be irresistible. Protectionism might mean a few jobs for American auto workers, but it would surely depress the living standards of hundreds of millions of consumers and workers, in the United States and abroad.

Even if Reagan could persuade America and its trade partners to stay the course, the social costs would be enormous. Such persistent unemployment can scar this generation

the way the Depression scarred our grandfathers. Hardest hit would be the poor—denied basic services by budget cuts yet left without hope of advancement in the job market.

Is there no alternative to the new Republican realism? One certain Democratic answer will be a stronger safety net for the poor. But that is just common decency, not a policy. A real alternative would have three themes:

• Big deficit now and lesser ones later. The current \$200-billion deficit is the consequence of recession, not the cause. Less spending or higher taxes in 1983 or 1984 would only destroy more jobs. After a few years' rapid growth, however, the deficit would turn from a friend to an enemy.

So the president is right about one thing: Big spending that largely benefits the middle class must eventually be controlled. But the same goes for new weapons procurement. And even so, by the late 1980s, tax revenues will have to be increased. That need not mean higher taxes across the board because rebuilding the tax base by eliminating exemptions could cut marginal rates.

• Lower interest rates. Current interest rates retard recovery. The Federal Reserve would not have to run the money presses at full speed, but it could provide more credit to insure that interest rates would not rise even if the economy grew at a rate of 5 to 6 percent next year, rather than Feldstein's 1.4 percent.

• A real anti-inflation policy. Everyone agrees that government has led inflation; too many still contend it could not manage the reverse. But vigorous growth is simply not sustainable unless we squarely face the inflation curse. For one thing, that means an end of government subsidies to dairy farmers, shipbuilders and other privileged groups. For another, it requires government incentives to hold wages in line with productivity.

Conventional political wisdom holds that the only realistic choice lies between responsible conservatism and energetic inflation. Between Feldstein and the AFL-CIO. Perhaps. But the first requirement of broadening the choice is to recognize that neither is desirable. Americans must find a way to grow without inflation. The whole world is counting on it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## El Salvador's Future

The military news in El Salvador is the guerrillas' capture and holding for two days of Berlin, population 35,000, a city in an interior province remote from their strongholds over the Honduran border. Most American observers have reacted cautiously, aware perhaps of the exaggerated response to the communists' Tet offensive in Vietnam. Still, Berlin was a serious embarrassment to the government. The rebels, relying on ambushes, sabotage and intimidation, do not seem to be near a countrywide military victory. Nor is there evidence that they have a mass following. But their pressure is constant and perhaps growing, and neither in San Salvador nor in Washington are the authorities certain what to do.

Some of the Salvadoran government's problems are familiar: Nicaragua continues to augment the guerrillas' locally obtained arms. The Reagan administration has not gotten from Congress all the military aid it has sought. Other problems arise within El Salvador.

The Salvadoran armed forces had a year, 1982, to use their new U.S. aid and training to turn the corner, and did not. They have been slow to adopt the aggressive, small-unit patrols their U.S. advisers feel are best suited to routing guerrillas. The Americans favor reform, but now say the armed forces have been "distracted" by politics (land reform and po-

litical infighting. Others note that Salvadoran commanders, uncertain of their troops, have preferred the safer tactic of large-unit sweeps, and that the government has been spread thin by having to defend economic targets.

Some officers have political aspirations on the feudal right. One of them, much admired by the Americans for his military record, Colonel Sigfredo Ochoa Pérez, last month challenged the reform-minded chief of staff in what Georgetown University's Robert Leiken aptly calls an episode pitting "the Americans' darling against their right-hand man."

There is a sense of a new turning point. The Americans nervously ask for "a more dynamic approach" by the Salvadorans and the transfer of American advisers from training to brigade-level operations. Mr. Leiken suggests that anti-communist military groups in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and the Nicaragua opposition may join and launch their own combined regional offensive.

No doubt there is room for military improvement. But steps that give greater sway to the military forces of domestic reform, and that threaten to bring outsiders more directly into the struggle, are self-defeating. A time of frustration is the right moment to renew a search for a political solution on the middle ground.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Barbie's Arrest

This affair is likely to open a Pandora's box of acts of collaboration with the Nazis that will overshadow the affair of Maurice Papon (a former French budget minister charged with crimes against humanity during World War II). Barbie's lawyers will certainly stress this theme in court. [We hope that this argument, if it breaks, will not deter the French government and other European governments from increasing their pressure on Argentina, Chile and other South American states to follow Bolivia and extradite Nazi criminals living under their protection.]

—The Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv).

No one except perhaps a few perfidious Nazis still boled up somewhere in South America will weep tears for Klaus Barbie. Some may feel in their hearts that it is hard to bound even wicked old men for ever. But the French authorities have been vainly seeking the extradition of Barbie from Bolivia for many years and the delay has not been of their making.

ing. Besides which, there remain today in Lyons many victims, or relatives of victims, of Barbie's alleged barbarities who have a right to see justice done as it would be in commonplace criminal cases.

It is not unusual that politicians should wish to exonerate Nazi relics such as Barbie, nor that they should wish to draw conclusions for the future. Unfortunately many of these conclusions are mundane or mendacious. In West Germany, the left has used the 50th anniversary of Hitler's coming to power to equate fascism with modern capitalism, merely because Hitler secured the support of some industrialists.

It is right that we should remember. But the hope here would seem to be to shock and almost to suggest to children that we may face an imminent repetition of such events in our own society. There is a circus of propaganda in which the actual Barbie, incarcerated in the very prison where once he imprisoned Frenchmen, becomes quite irrelevant.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

## FROM OUR FEB. 8 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Taft's Campaign

WASHINGTON — The sensational backing regarding the intentions of President Theodore Roosevelt affecting the participation of Mr. Hitchcock, the assistant postmaster general, in the work to influence the election of delegates for Mr. Taft today reached the stage where something definite can be known. It is said that Mr. Hitchcock has tendered his resignation and will become the active manager for Mr. Taft in the South. The Florida convention resulted in the bolting from the convention of those delegates instructed for Mr. Taft. Not the least interesting insinuation is that President Roosevelt had to disavow the federal office holders in Florida before they would get on the Taft campaign train.

### 1933: Japan Makes Concession

GENEVA — Faced with the League of Nations' determination to condemn Japan for violation of international treaties, the Japanese delegation made an important concession, rendering possible resumption of efforts to settle the Manchurian dispute. In this event, the league's condemnation of Japan, which seemed imminent after the Committee of 19's rejection of the Japanese reconciliation proposals last Saturday, would be avoided. Terms of Tokyo's "last effort toward conciliation" were communicated by Mr. Matsuo, Japanese delegate, when he conferred with Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovakian reporter of the Committee of 19, and Captain Anthony Eden, the British delegate.

## Iran Trying To Repair Ties to U.S.

By Amir Taheri

LONDON — Iran's ruling mullahs are increasing the number of signals they are sending to the United States indicating a possible improvement in relations.

President Jimmy Carter severed ties with Iran over three years ago at the height of the hostage crisis that followed the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

Now Iran has agreed to pay \$26 million in compensation for the embassy compound — long described as "the seat of spies" by militants.

The payment, of symbolic value, is the latest in a series of conciliatory gestures by Tehran designed to facilitate an eventual normalization of relations with Washington.

The marathon dispute over interest rates on Iran's assets, frozen in the United States for nearly 14 months, is being settled and American companies that sustained losses during the Islamic revolution are receiving compensation. Preliminary talks have also started in London on a settlement with American banks whose Iranian affiliates or partners were nationalized in 1980.

More important, State Department officials have for the first time been allowed to attend meetings of the joint commission set up by the two sides in the Hague to supervise the implementation of the agreement that led to the hostage release. Both governments seem interested in maintaining and upgrading the contact, a move which, even a year ago, could have stirred a storm in Tehran.

The republic's current strongman, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Islamic Parliament's speaker, recently devoted a large part of his Friday mosque sermon to the future of relations with the United States.

Disregarding the routine rhetorical broadsides against "the grand Satan," Mr. Rafsanjani, in fact extended a hand of reconciliation toward Washington. He referred to the growing U.S. military presence in the Gulf but did not call for its withdrawal. Instead, he said the Islamic republic would accept Washington's "oil and other interests" in the region provided U.S. leaders behaved as "human beings." Going even further, he said Iran could have trade and "other normal relations" with Washington.

In other words, the mullahs are calling on the United States to accept their domination in Iran and help them in the war against Iraq in exchange for a gradual restoration of full relations.

The message is almost the same one the mullahs tried to send to the United States at the start of their revolution more than four years ago. President Carter failed to get the right signals and supported nonclerical politicians who were in the limelight but lacked a genuine constituency in the country.

The seizure of the embassy was, in essence, a means by which the mullahs sought to show Washington that they were the bosses in revolutionary Iran and not the politicians.

The new positions in Iran's foreign policy reflect domestic developments in the country. The government has been modifying some of its radical economic policies and offering the middle classes some individual freedom in exchange for political submission and economic collaboration.

The new budget and a recently enacted labor code are both designed to liberalize the economy.

Trade between Iran and the United States has also been improving. Last year Iran bought an estimated \$1.1 billion worth of food, industrial equipment and pharmaceuticals from the United States and sold an undisclosed quantity of crude oil at "very attractive prices." And a larger number of business deals are being arranged, according to Tehran sources.

The West's attitude toward the Iranian mullahs has not been uniform. France has openly sided with Iraq and is now considered in Tehran as Baghdad's second most important protector after the Soviet Union. Japan has more than doubled its direct oil purchases from Iran, while Italy has almost regained its original share of the Iranian market.

Washington, however, by refusing to take Iran's side, has facilitated the task of those in Iran who see the United States as a potential partner.

Moscow's resumption of extensive arms shipments to Iraq and its continuing quarrel with Tehran over Afghanistan have also improved the prospect of improved relations with the United States.

According to a senior Western diplomat, the West is pursuing three objectives in Iran. It is, they say, seeking to diminish the likelihood of the mullahs aligning themselves with Moscow, to stop any further downgrading of Iranian relations with the West and to revive those links that "still have some life left in them."

He said the West has had a "fairly satisfactory" record in all three areas during the past 14 months.

Western diplomats in Tehran have been working hard to persuade the mullahs that the Afghan situation deserves closer attention. "We want the mullahs to ask themselves the question: 'which power can start at breakfast' and be in Tehran in time for lunch?" said a Western diplomat.

Iran's increasingly close ties with Turkey and Pakistan, its allies in the Central Treaty Organization until four years ago, must be seen as important for better relations between the Islamic republic and the West. Turkey, a strong U.S. ally, could, when the time comes, lead a hand in "broadening the dialogue" between Tehran and Washington.

"The mullahs want to repair their relations with the United States," says an Iranian businessman with links to the ruling circles. "The only problem is to find a way for them to do so without losing face."

International Herald Tribune.

## Would Israelis Attack the Bekaa Valley?

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The recent record of the Middle East suggests that things have a way of blowing apart just when the necessary elements for accommodation appear to have been falling into place. Right now may be just such a moment, judging from talks with knowledgeable Western authorities who have been remarkably prescient in the past.

These analysts are even ready to identify the prime candidate for the spoiler's role: Ariel Sharon. Rough and ever-ready for military solutions to any and all Israeli security problems, the Israeli defense minister is not given to subtlety — his longing to invade Lebanon was advertised well in advance of the action.

Right now, at least some experts believe, he may well be telegraphing another punch, an Israeli military sweep through Lebanon's Bekaa valley, designed to drive out the Syrian occupiers who provide the main means of support for the 8,000-plus Palestinian Liberation Organization fighters still in Lebanon.

Before dismissing the idea as recklessly irrational even by Sharon's standards, hear out the argument. The United States has a clear policy; it builds logically on Camp David's proposal to begin with a five-year period of "full autonomy" for the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The Reagan plan advances only in one respect; while foreclosing no ultimate solution, it states a U.S. preference for some sort of federation between the West Bank and Jordan.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was in Washington recently glowing with optimism that all the Arab "moderates" (he includes among them PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat) are deep-down in favor of the "Reagan initiative." Mubarak believes the PLO and Jordan are on the edge of meeting its key conditions — public recognition of Israel's right to exist and acceptance of the United Nations resolutions underpinning the Camp David accords.

All it would take for Jordan's King

Hussein and Arafat to take the plunge off the high board, Mubarak argues, is some reassurance that there is, so to say, water in the pool. That means some confidence that the United States, whose influence in any further "autonomy" negotiations would be crucial, is able and willing to exercise restraint on Israel. The Arab litmus test of choice is a demonstration that the United States can bring about the withdrawal of Israel from Lebanon.

But the Begin government says it wants no part of the Reagan plan. What better way, then, to scuttle it than by digging in on the issue of withdrawing from Lebanon? In a matter of not too many months, the United States could be too incapacitated by the political exigencies of the developing 1984 presidential campaign for the judicious practice of Middle East diplomacy. Meanwhile, whatever moderate Arab impulses exist would have been knocked in the head by protracted Is-

raeli intransigence in Lebanon. The rub is that perpetuation of the status quo in Lebanon weighs heavily on Israel — economically and politically. A low-level war of attrition is taking its weekly toll of Israeli casualties, the hands of PLO guerrillas.

Enter Sharon, the champion of military quick fix with a record pushing his instructions to the (and beyond) — and, recently, of driving the cabinet and Prime Menachem Begin along with him. His last for the U.S. mediation role has been demonstrated by his readiness to be destroyed by the chummy effort to destroy the peace by Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy, by trying to cut a separate "normalization" of relations with the new authorities.

More recently, he has carried out a "listening post" presence in southern Lebanon — against objections. He shows his scorn the U.S. performance by publicly vowing the Soviets into the act.

Crushing the Syrian-PLO presence in Lebanon would suit Sharon's aim as well as his strategy: secure what suits Israel's security. It would then be in a position to dictate the pace of its own withdrawal.

Given the likely uproar in "moderate" Arab world, however, slim its sympathy for Syria, it would be no Camp David-Ram plan music to face. Israel's desire to absorb the West Bank is proceeding apace.

For pretext, the new Soviet-applied SAM sites in Syria or a "straw" ambush of an Israeli patrol in Lebanon would serve Sharon. Nothing more substantial was required: the original Lebanese invasion in June when the Reagan administration was assembling the ingredients of the "peace initiative" that emerged in September.

If the parallels are unsettling, experience of Lebanon is also a deterrent. So is its impact on Ronald Reagan; he is angry enough to signal the preparation of contingency plans for using U.S. aid as Israel's leverage.

It is not easy, moreover, to begin's mind or to measure his history of his defense minister. If you can be relatively certain of it, ever, is the general direction in which Ariel Sharon's instincts would lead him if allowed free play.

The Washington Post.



## In S. Africa, Factions Live by Different Clocks

By Anthony Lewis

CAPE TOWN — Jonathan Swift might have sent Gulliver to such a place; a country where people exist in the same space but perceive different realities and live by different clocks. That is South Africa.

The Gulf between white and black in South Africa is hardly new, but there is a paradox that makes it even more dramatic today. The government talks about reform, about ameliorating change in race relations — and the visitor can see that there is change. Yet many blacks find the change so slow, so marginal that they call it irrelevant; and their alienation deepens.

For the whites, the big political subject now is the package of constitutional reforms being pushed by the prime minister, P.W. Botha. The present all-white parliament will be replaced by one of three chambers: white, colored and Indian. Though the whites will remain dominant and select a powerful president, reform-minded members of the governing National Party see the changes as a great step away from all-white politics. "Historic" is the word they use.

But blacks see the constitutional package as a device to co-opt the colored and Indian communities in order to keep the African majority of the population down. The so-called reforms, they say, by continuing to deny the vote to all blacks, really entrench apartheid. A substantial number of coloreds share this view and are protesting the colored Labor Party's decision to try the new system.

Among whites, again, there is much ado about Botha's announcement, just made to parliament, that a cabinet committee will study "problems" of blacks in urban areas. People in the inner circles of the National Party say the government will talk

with real black leaders this time, and talk about some form of political rights.

But to blacks the cabinet committee is just another avoidance tactic. The reality they perceive is continuing repression of black political yearnings; the silencing of critical political voices, the harassment of black union leaders, the torture and death of people detained by the security police.

As an outsider, visiting South Africa for the first time in two years, I see undeniable evidence of change. But it is change in attitudes rather than, so far, in the distribution of political power.

An example full of ironies is a tour by a cricket team of West Indians — all black. Whites, delighted at sabotaging the international sports boycott of South Africa, have been cheering the visitors.

Die Burger, a conservative Afrikaans paper, had a large color picture of an exultant West Indian player on page one when the visitors won in Cape Town. There were outraged comments when Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia said the West Indian wicket-keeper, David Murray, could not go there to join his white wife — though interracial marriage is against the law in South Africa.

In fact, some marriages between whites and coloreds or Indians are now unofficially tolerated, though the law remains as a weapon for use when desired. I sense a general easing of the rigidities of racism, in the culture if not the law. Conscience seems to be nibbling away a bit. Most crucially, there are dissenting voices in the Afrikaner community: academics, writers, a few churchmen.

The question is whether, and when, any of the felt movement may lead to a shift in political pow-

er: a real willingness to let blacks participate in system. Should one believe the hints that change is coming? Is it true, as insiders say, that the government's need to placate conservatives plagues its public reassurances of the principle: lunatic to an outsider — that blacks will find their rights in distant "homelands" that millions have never seen?

Americans, brought up in the faith that peaceful change works, would tend to find some hope in planned inclusion of coloreds and Indians in parliament, however jerry-built the tricameral structure looks. If they come in, Botha will have to let their politicians some tangible benefits: schools, housing, whatever. May he not get used to this? In the end, however, the change is not coming.

The trouble with that Australian liberal model, though it is that it does not fit the conditions of South African blacks. After years of political basement they no longer believe in promises, progress. They know they cannot challenge white power now, or for years to come. But they look a distant future and believe it will be theirs. They are on a different clock.

Power is hard to share. Dr. Allan Boesak, a Dutch Reformed Church minister who is one of the most articulate critics of the government, was speaking to a white university audience when a student asked what he would do if he were prime minister. He said he would change nothing — except "white" to "black" in all laws, a "black" to "white." He would look for white "homelands," he said, and appoint committees of blacks to consider the problems of whites. He was joking, but the student shouted: "That's just what I thought you would do."

The New York Times.

## Central Europe Cannot Be Swept Into Archives

By William Pfaff

BUDAPEST — For West Europeans and North Americans, East-Central and Eastern Europe seem marginal, on the edge of the map. Beyond the Iron Curtain lie the remote corners of which we know little. Most Western governments prefer to ignore them, just as they do to ignore the problems of Eastern Europe. It is to think about East-Central Europe is to worry.

If only these actually were marginal and inconsequential countries. It is possible to discount the problems of Montenegro, Transylvania, Rumania, the Basques, the Corsicans, the Northern Irish, not because they are harmless — quite the contrary — but because there is nothing sensible to be done about them. Such problems have to be lived with. They are ancient quarrels of infinite complication and tedium.

But the problem of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland cannot be forgotten, either by the West or by the Soviet Union. These countries are intellectually, culturally and politically central to Europe itself, the whole of Europe, which remains, like it or not, the most creative and powerful social and economic aggregate contemporary in the world. It is where the two present-day superpowers are necessarily committed, and where they confront one another. It is perhaps too much to say that it is where the future of us all will be settled.

John Lukacs, a Hungarian-American historian, has remarked on how old-fashioned "modern" ideas are. Disarmament and world organization, the population explosion, automation, psychanalysis, abstract art, 12-tone music, quantum physics, tubular furniture, women's liberation — all were current ideas, even *ideas* rather, in 1913. Moreover, most of them were Central European ideas.

Working or studying in the Austro-Hungarian capital cities in 1913, in Budapest and Vienna, were Gustav Mahler, Arnold Schoenberg, Anton Bruckner, Robert Musil, Franz

Kafka, Sigmund Freud, Theodor Herzl, Gustav Klimt, Egon Schiele, Oscar Kokoschka, L.L. Rabl, Eugene Wigner, Edward Teller, John von Neumann — and Adolph Hitler. The modern sensibility came out of East-Central Europe, modern music, modern physics and the thermodynamic bomb and the First and Second World Wars, the division of Europe, the Cold War.

If there is to be a third world war, it is not an unreasonable assumption that it too will come out of Central Europe. Simply because the area is not marginal, but culturally and intellectually an integral part of Western civilization, its present domination by the Soviet Union cannot last. The only question is whether Soviet control ends peacefully or violently.

The occupation can last a long time, admittedly. Hungary was under Ottoman rule for a century and a half before 1699, and much of the Balkans remained in Turkish hands from the 16th to the end of the 19th centuries. Poland was dominated by its neighbors, for a time even ceasing to exist as a political entity, from the end of the 17th century until Napoleon and again from 1815 to 1918. The present plight of East-Central and Eastern Europe has its pre-

cedents; but so do its nationalistic rebellions, irredentisms, constant threat to the imperial power — that role Russia unwisely took upon itself in 1945-1948.

Hungary's history isn't finished. It is not a revolutionary sentiment but merely to note a fact: the government of the Soviet Union has to live and should continue to worry about it. It should also worry about the governments of Western Europe and the United States, which would prefer to file Central Europe away in the archives.

International Herald Tribune.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### On Mutual Trust

Regarding "Atlantic Alliance: The Fundamental Dilemma" (IHT, Jan. 27).

Dominique Moia's article on the Atlantic Alliance seems to confuse the issues.

As a student of history, one need not be a friend of the Soviet Union to conclude that deterrence, no matter by whom, breeds war.

We are still at peace in Europe despite deterrence, not because of it. Since it is based on mistrust and threat, it creates the illusion of strength. Like all illusions, this one, too, will in the long run be dismantled by a reality all the more ghastly for having been denied so long. As both superpowers engage in deterrence, it is not pernicious to equate them mutually.

There certainly is a realistic alternative to the present system: It is the creation of mutual trust, followed by negotiations unhampered by propaganda-propelled, publicly pre-claimed positions.

If anything is pernicious in consid-

ering alternatives, it is the use of the term "Finlandization," which, incidentally, makes the free Finns furious. It is true that the system in which we live is untenable. It is, however, most certainly replaceable and, it may be added, most urgently to be replaced.

FRITZ G. RENKEN, Sögel, West Germany.

### Quiet in Chicago

Regarding "Chicago Isn't Belfast" (IHT, Feb. 1).

Patricia Turner doesn't seem to realize that Chicago will always be Chicago despite the peace and quiet there since the '30s!

FINBARR SLATTERY, Killarney, Ireland.

### Pacifism Problem

Regarding "The Case Against Pacifism" (IHT, Jan. 31).

I'm surprised that Herbert London mentions only the Nazis and the Soviets to prove his case that pacifism can work only in "the context of

flawed democratic societies." I would think that he would give at least as much service to the problems that now afflict the United States as he does to the South American and Central American regimes supported by the United States such as Chile, Argentina, Honduras and El Salvador.

The peaceful demonstration in Shapperville, South Africa, (1961) resulted in 500 deaths. On the West Bank, Israeli troops shot dead 14 school children this year. Mr. London's argument was persuasive. He should apply to regimes supported by the West as well as those and Soviet domination.

M.B. KATZ, London.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Compact Laser Disc Due to Reach Stores Soon

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two electronic developments may radically change both the way music is listened to and the way it is created.

## The Secret 'Passion' Of Johanna Meier

By Nino Lo Bello  
International Herald Tribune

VIENNA — Score 10 points if you know that Johanna Meier was the first American-born soprano to sing Isolde at Bayreuth. Score 20 if you know that she has one of the largest private collections of dollhouses in the world.

But, score a 100 points and a bonus if you know that Johanna Meier is the daughter of Josef Meier, who has played Christ more than 6,000 times in the famous Black Hills Passion Play.

Having started her stage career as the Infant Jesus at the age of 2 months in her father's show and having toured the United States with the Passion Play nearly all her life — doing almost every role including Salome and the Virgin Mary — Meier concurred, between performances of Beethoven's "Fidelio" at the Vienna State Opera, that she was literally "born in a trunk."

"My dad took the Passion Play with him from Linen, Germany, and presented the story of the last seven days of Christ for the first time on the American stage in 1932. In 1939 the Passion Play settled down in a permanent outdoor amphitheater in the Black Hills of South Dakota at Spearfish for summer-month shows. In 1952 we opened a second large theater at Lake Wales, Florida, where we stage the play during February, March and April. I do the Mary role, which my mom usually plays, whenever I have a vacation from opera commitments and get back home to see my parents." She adds that she will inherit the Passion Play when her father retires.

Meier's debut at Bayreuth in 1981 came after 10 years of singing Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss at the New York City Opera under Julius Rudel. When Beverly Sills took over the company in 1979, she pared down the stable of singers, and one of the artists swept out by the new broom was Meier. But the shock waves opened up a global career that has taken her to Vienna, Chicago, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Monte Carlo, Venice, Bayreuth and the Metropolitan Opera, where in the fall she will be doing Isolde. She will be back here in "The Flying Dutchman" during the Vienna Music Festival in May.

"Both my parents are opera fans, and virtually from the crib I grew up with the sound of Flagstad and Melchior in my ears," she says. "The first time dad took me to an opera as a child was in Dortmund for a performance of 'Fidelio,' which I would not exactly say was a kiddie-type of show. But it had everything that I instinctively knew as good theater — solid, soul-tearing music and gripping drama. And when at age 17 we found out I had a voice, Mom and Dad let me go to New York for advanced study at the Manhattan School of Music."

Although Meier's career in opera has concentrated on the German repertoire, she has done some Italian works — lucky for her, she says, because it was during rehearsals for "Tosca" that she met Guido della Voce, an American tenor of Italian background to whom she has been married 21 years. She will be making another venture into Puccini in April when she takes for the first time the role of Mimì in "Girl of the Golden West" in Toronto.

"I'll be making my entrance in the first act waving a six-gun, firing a warning shot and riding a galloping horse. It'll be spectacular and even risky, but I've been a horse-woman all my life — had my first



Meier in "Fidelio."

pony at the age of 4. Originally, we had planned to use my own favorite palomino mare for the production, but last summer the stallion in my stable escaped from his enclosure and this April my mare will be busy doing something else. So I'll have to go to Toronto earlier than I expected, mostly to become friends with a strange horse being lent to me. What the critics will make of a high C-horseback cowgirl I don't know — but I'm a westerner from the so-called Wild West, having been born in the Dakota hills.

High in her plans for the future is the eventual takeover as producer and manager of the Black Hills Passion Play, and when that day comes she also intends to set up a dollhouse museum at Spearfish. Right now she has 43 dollhouses of all sizes, some of them with electric lighting but not yet with hot and cold running water. Though she admits finding housework a nightmare, she eagerly does all the tidying up and the dusting of every room and every piece of furniture in her dollhouses, several of which are more than six feet high and one of which has 21 rooms. Meier got her first dollhouse at the age of 4. She also has five miniature theaters, one of which has the stage props for a Passion Play.

Since she already played Jesus as an infant, she has recently been asked if she would one day do Christ when she takes over her father's production.

"Well," muses Meier, timing somber, "these days women are now playing Hamlet — so I guess a female playing Christ is a possibility. Unlike doing Hamlet, a woman portraying the Christ raises problems Shakespeare's troubled hero doesn't present. I'm a good Roman Catholic, and immediately my own feeling for Our Lord becomes a major consideration. It would be controversial, to say the least, but there remain other concerns. What with a bosom that can modestly be called bombastic, how do we deal with that problem in the flagellation scene and what do we do when I am nailed to the cross half-naked? I would have to think of the local law, state authorities, the clergy in America, my fellow Christians, the public which comes to a Passion Play and how the press and photographers would handle such an adventure."

Playing men's roles onstage is nothing new to Johanna Meier. With a chuckle, she tells of the time she was trying on costumes at the Vienna State Opera for Fidelio, and the only pair of trousers that would fit her had been used in the past by Birgit Nilsson. She quipped, "Perhaps I can't fill Nilsson's shoes, but I can sure step into her knickers!"

France, West Germany, the Netherlands and Britain March 1. Available in Japan since October. It is scheduled to be marketed in the United States by mid-1983. The aluminum disc, 12 centimeters (about 4 1/2 inches) in diameter, holds an hour of music on one side (the other is blank). It is "read" by a laser beam instead of a needle.

Anyone who has heard it since demonstrations began a year or so ago, will probably agree that the sound quality is a noticeable improvement over previous norms. The highs are clearer, the lows more profound, stereo separation is total. When the music stops, there is total silence, and there is no mechanical distortion when it plays. Jacques Filloux, Paris press attaché for Philips, which began developing the compact disc in the late '60s, says, "This is the most important development in recorded music since the advent of the long-playing record."

The laser beam "readout" eliminates wear and tear both on the disc and what used to be called the stylus. Music is encoded digitally, allowing for distortion-free sound conversion. According to Filloux, the laser beam will last as long as the turntable. "The record itself will never wear out," he said. "It is protected by an invisible plastic cover. You can smudge it, scratch it, drop it and even walk on it."

More than 30 companies are manufacturing hardware, and their systems are completely compatible. Any record will play on any turntable. By March 1 about 1,000 recordings will be available in compact disc form — Santana, Peter

Maffay, Johnny Hallyday, Tchaikovsky, Billy Joel, Genesis and Chopin, among others. Herbert von Karajan, principal conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, has said he would like to re-record his entire catalogue for compact laser discs.

The effect on recorded classical music will be the most dramatic, because fewer side-turning interruptions are necessary. Filloux said marketing considerations entered into the decision to use only one side, so the price of each would not be too high. Also, he said, "Many variety performers do not have more than an hour of material to present at any given time."

Consumers have to purchase only the turntable, which can be plugged into existing hi-fi systems like a cassette deck, so don't throw anything out. (Compact discs can also be taped like an L.P.)

That's the good news; now for the bad.

Prices in France, for example, for a turntable range from about 6,000 francs to 8,000 francs, depending on the manufacturer. Each disc is expected to cost about 150 francs, three times current prices for only about one-third more music — though you do get longer life and better quality. Filloux admits that the full impact of digital laser sound cannot be appreciated without equally good amplifiers and speakers.

About 37,000 compact disc turntables and approximately 300,000 discs have been sold in Japan since October. Old and new systems will exist side by side for as long as 10 years, but eventually

the 12-inch, 33 1/3 LP will probably be phased out, as were 78s and mono after the introduction of stereo.

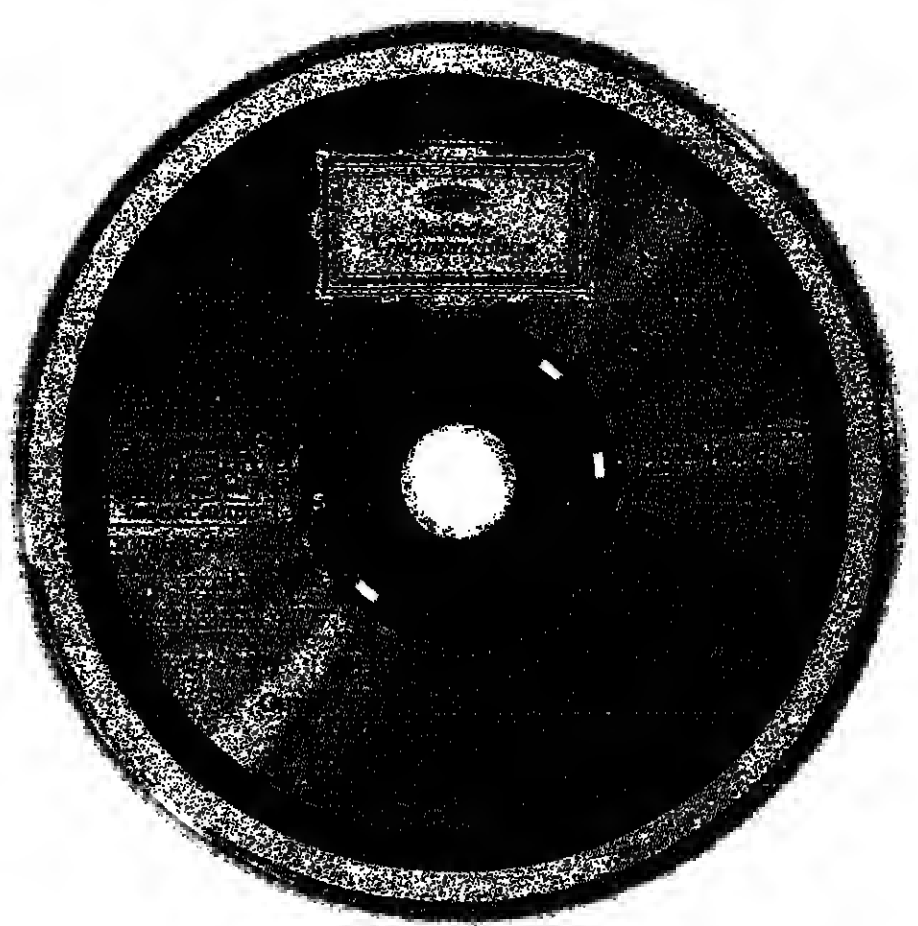
Meanwhile, a 35-year-old Toronto musician and composer named David McLay has developed a music-making machine that just about eliminates the barriers between what is imagined and what is written and played.

The McLay has two piano keyboards (either 61 or 88 keys with hard or soft touch, according to preference), a computer, a typewriter terminal, a video screen, a printer and assorted optional controls, such as foot pedals. It can reproduce the sound of 128 instruments, produce 4,000 sound combinations and store up to 15 million notes, and it can print a score.

Selling for \$25,000 to \$50,000, depending on options, the McLay works like this: If a composer is not sure how a trumpet, for instance, will sound on a certain passage, he punches some buttons on the typewriter and plays the passage on the piano keys. The McLay then plays the melody back with the same dynamics he used on the keyboard. If the composer likes it, he puts it in the computer's memory.

To hear how it sounds with what he has already written, he punches more buttons and the fully orchestrated passage is played. If he hears a clash in, say, the woodwinds, he can isolate that section, spot the trouble and fix it.

When the work is finished, the McLay can print the entire score as well as the individual



Here is an example of a compact laser disc, reproduced at its actual size.

parts, each with title, key signature, dynamic phrasing, metronome markings and the composer's name. If the publisher is properly equipped, the score can be transmitted by telephone.

The McLay processes musical ideas, it does not supply them.

But it takes much of the ditch-digging out of creation. One simple command will invert counterpoint. For example, or create an ostinato. Electronics in music is usually thought of as dehumanizing, but, as with word processors, technology can also simplify and streamline

the creative process. In 1917 the composer Edgard Varèse wrote: "I dream of instruments obedient to my thought, and which with their contribution of a whole new world of unsuspected sound will lend themselves to the exigencies of my inner rhythm."

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- Alfetta T.D. 2.0 234h 56'17" 171.2 km/h
- Giulietta T.D. 2.0 232h 21'52" 173.1 km/h

(Records pending confirmation from CSAI and FIA).

## U.S. Films In Brief

CAPSULE comments on recently released U.S. films:

According to Janet Maslin of The New York Times, Stanley Jaffe's "Without a Trace" about the disappearance of a small boy, is "a reasonably well-made film, and it's certainly slick enough to hold an audience's attention. But its own terms are very, very limited. The troubling subject that is raised here deserves more thoughtful and imaginative treatment than [the film] even begins to provide." The boy's mother is played by Kate Nelligan, with David Duke as her ex-husband.

Barbara Hershey plays the lead role in Sidney Furie's "The Entity," about a woman who is raped and assaulted by an unknown force, and Rex Siver plays the psychiatrist who tries to determine whether the problem is just a figment of her imagination. Richard F. Shepard of The New York Times says the film "offers thrills in short staccato bursts and drill science in long bursts. If your thirst is for horror it will not be slaked. If your taste runs to psychiatry, it will not be satisfied."

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30 Ind	Indus	Comp	Trans	Util	Fin	Govt
10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000	10000
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Market Summary, Feb. 7

Market	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	10000	10000	10000	10000
AMEX	10000	10000	10000	10000

NYSE Index

NYSE	Open	High	Low	Close
NYSE	10000	10000	10000	10000

Standard & Poor's Index

Standard & Poor's	Open	High	Low	Close
Standard & Poor's	10000	10000	10000	10000

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Odd-Lot Trading	Open	High	Low	Close
Odd-Lot Trading	10000	10000	10000	10000

Market Diaries

Market	Open	High	Low	Close
Market	10000	10000	10000	10000

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	10000	10000	10000	10000

AMEX Most Active

AMEX	Open	High	Low	Close
AMEX	10000	10000	10000	10000

Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the out-of-the-market prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Stock</td> <td>Yld.</td> <td>P/E</td> <td>100s</td> <td>High</td> <td>Low</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Open</td> <td>Close</td> <td>Open</td> <td>Close</td>	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Open	Close	Open	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Case
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## SPORTS

## Kite Holds On to Win Crosby

By Shay Glick

Los Angeles Times Service

PEBBLE BEACH, California — Tom Kite, staggering through the final holes, won the 42nd Bing Crosby National golf tournament Sunday.

Following his course-record 62 of Saturday, Kite almost coughed up a six-shot lead while battling rain, wind, cold and the 6,799 water-logged yards of Pebble Beach Golf Links. Rex Caldwell and Bob Gilder, each poised to challenge Kite and the course, had their hopes dashed by double-bogies.

Kite, the most consistent scorer in golf the last two years, managed to win the \$58,500 first prize while shooting a one-over-par 73. That gave the 33-year-old Texan a 12-under-par, four-day 69-72-62-73/276 and a two-shot margin over Caldwell (69-70-66-73) and Calvin Peete (69-70-70-70).

Veterans as well as rookies fired and fell back as Pebble Beach threw up its classic defense — the elements.

Jack Nicklaus, playing on his "favorite golf course" (where he has won the U.S. Open, U.S. Amateur and three Crosbys), lost four shots to par in the first 11 holes. He then reeled off four straight birdies.

But it was too late. Nicklaus finished 72/280, and his sixth-place check for \$11,700 made him the first golfer to earn more than \$4 million.

In the first three rounds, youngsters Ken Green and Dominic Hammond had shot themselves from oblivion to being paired with Nicklaus and Kite in the final round.

But Green, 24, shot a final-round 76 and wound up in a tie for seventh with U.S. and British Open champion Tom Watson, whose 69 was the only sub-70 round of the day. And Hammond, 25, double-bogeyed the first hole and shot a 79 Sunday. He finished tied for 14th with five others.

Gilder, who beat Caldwell in a playoff to win the Phoenix Open a week ago, crept within two shots of Kite with birdies on Nos. 14 and 16. On No. 18, the crescent-shaped par-5 that borders Carmel Bay, he lost it all when his tee shot landed on a cart path and bounced over a fence and out of bounds. The ensuing double-bogey dropped him to 72/279 and into a tie for fourth with Danny Edwards.

Kite had a two-shot edge as he began his final round in a misty drizzle. But Caldwell had back-to-back birdies on the opening two holes, and when Kite bogeyed No. 1 by missing a 2½-foot putt, Caldwell took the lead.

Pumped up, Caldwell tried to cut the corner on the 388-yard dogleg par-4 third. His drive ("I pulled it out") caught a tree and rebounded across a ditch into heavy undergrowth at the base of a pine. "When I saw ball," he said, "I was thinking, 'Take your double-bogey, smile and get the hell out of there.' The place that ball was, if I started getting greedy, I could have taken a whole bunch."

Caldwell took a one-stroke penalty for an unplayable lie and then wedged his ball back onto the fairway. Another chip and two putts and he had a 6. Meanwhile, Kite was holding out a birdie on No. 2 — a three-shot swing that put him back in front to stay.

When Kite birdied the eighth hole to go 15-under, he had a six-shot lead and most of the 9,000 spectators slogging around in the mud headed for higher ground. Even Kite thought he had it all wrapped up.

"I got complacent, that's for sure," he said later, referring to his consecutive bogeys on Nos. 15, 16 and 17. "Instead of thinking about my golf shot, I was thinking about my name on that trophy. I made it look a whole lot tougher than I should have."

"To win here, in the Crosby, has special meanings for me. First, there are no better golf courses in the world than Pebble Beach and

Cypress Point and to win on a great golf course against a great field is something special. And then there is the Crosby family. They've always been very good to me. They let me play with my dad here a couple of years. I've played with Nathaniel and Harry as my partners — it's like winning a tournament with your good friends."

The victory was Kite's fifth in a career that started in 1972. The golfers all agreed that they had never played in wetter conditions.

"We play in heavier rain in the British Open, but the courses are sandy and drain well," said Kite. "I have never played where it was so wet under foot. Even with the lift, clean and place rule, it was hard to find a place to place the ball that was a natural water."

Caldwell said the conditions were "unbearable, absolutely miserable, like a big bog. But who cares when you're having fun?"

It was Caldwell's third straight second-place finish. His check for \$28,600 in the last three weeks. "I think I'll take the next two weeks off to count my blessings," he said.



John McEnroe

I needed to win.

## McEnroe Downs Lendl For Pro Indoor Crown

By Neil Amdur

New York Times Service

PHILADELPHIA — When Ivan Lendl's final forehand sailed long, John McEnroe threw up his arms, flung his racket in the air and let out a bugle howl, as if he had just shot an evil spirit. And with a 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Lendl in the final of the U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championships here Sunday, maybe he had.

After having lost 19 of 20 previous sets and seven consecutive matches to Lendl over the last two and a half years, McEnroe returned to his aggressively resilient roots, ended Lendl's 66-match indoor winning streak and successfully defended his men's singles title.

"It was an important win for me," said the top-seeded McEnroe after registering his 31st victory in his last 32 grand prix matches and collecting a \$54,000 first prize. "I'm not going to pretend that it was a run-of-the-mill-type thing. I needed to win."

Two weeks ago, Lendl had drubbed McEnroe, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2, in the final of the Masters. Sunday, heeding the advice of friends who had urged him to become more aggressive, McEnroe minimized the might of Lendl's serve and penetrating passing shots by repeatedly attacking the Czechoslovak's second serve and punching through first volleys.

Where Lendl had totally dominated the rhythm and pace of their rallies in the Masters, McEnroe controlled Sunday's last three sets, winning a fiercely fought second set tie breaker, 9-7, after Lendl had saved two set points serving at 2-5 and three more in the tie breaker.

"I played better as the match wore on," McEnroe said of the three-hour struggle. "Being aggressive — that's my game deep down

and that's the way to play him, too. I just needed some people to tell me over and over and bang it into my head. I was stubborn to think I could play it from the backcourt and mix it up."

McEnroe rushed the net 106 times, a significantly high total, and the extent of his effectiveness was reflected in the number of points won with that tactic. In the first set, with Lendl saving three break points and breaking McEnroe in the fifth game, McEnroe won only 14 of 32 points at the net. But over the last three sets he won 48 of the 74 points at the net.

"I think his serve was better than mine, and that was the difference," said Lendl, admittedly discouraged after having squandered a 3-1 lead in the second set tie breaker.

The tie breaker stripped some of the confidence from Lendl, who had broken McEnroe's serve at 5-3, helped by two double-faults. One particular point to the tie breaker, at 3-1, underscored McEnroe's commitment and seemed to shift the momentum of the match.

Lendl served and appeared to have won the point with a bounce smash. But McEnroe, 10 feet behind the baseline, guessed correctly on the direction of the shot, raced cross-court and not only reached the ball but hit an aggressive forehand down the line. Lendl covered the shot with a forehand cross-court, and it appeared he now had won the point a second time.

But McEnroe, scrambling, anticipated the forehand, pushed a backhand winner down the line and then pumped his arms furiously, à la Jimmy Connors.

■ **Event Breaks** — McEnroe, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3, Sunday to win women's tournament, United Press International reported from Palm Beach Gardens, Florida.

## NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA	PTS	OTL	OTL
Philadelphia	35	13	7	2	259	152	75	0	0
NY Islanders	29	18	3	2	208	160	64	0	0
Washington	27	18	12	1	221	161	58	0	0
NY Rangers	23	24	3	2	201	192	54	0	0
New Jersey	23	24	12	2	182	207	54	0	0
Pittsburgh	12	34	1	2	137	244	31	0	0
Adams Division									
Boston	34	18	5	2	218	142	73	0	0
Montreal	29	16	10	2	201	158	68	0	0
Buffalo	25	22	11	2	202	223	62	0	0
Quebec	22	22	12	2	182	223	58	0	0
Hartford	13	35	4	2	147	269	32	0	0
Campbell Conference									
Morris Division									
Chicago	35	14	7	2	240	191	77	0	0
Atlanta	27	18	12	2	224	192	68	0	0
St. Louis	17	28	11	2	193	234	45	0	0
Toronto	14	29	10	2	197	231	42	0	0
Detroit	13	30	12	2	148	227	38	0	0
Smythe Division									
Edmonton	33	16	10	2	220	172	70	0	0
Calgary	23	25	8	2	221	234	54	0	0
Winnipeg	21	21	10	2	206	229	52	0	0
Vancouver	17	26	11	2	195	216	45	0	0
Los Angeles	17	28	8	2	176	244	42	0	0
Smythe Standings									
Montreal 2 (1st)	35	12	7	2	240	191	77	0	0
Chicago 4 (1st)	35	14	7	2	240	191	77	0	0
Edmonton 5 (1st)	33	16	10	2	220	172	70	0	0
Calgary 6 (1st)	23	25	8	2	221	234	54	0	0
Winnipeg 7 (1st)	21	21	10	2	206	229	52	0	0
Vancouver 8 (1st)	17	26	11	2	195	216	45	0	0
Los Angeles 9 (1st)	17	28	8	2	176	244	42	0	0
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Montreal 2 (1st)	35	12	7	2	240	191	77	0	0
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Winnipeg 7 (1st)	21	21	10	2	206	229	52	0	0
Vancouver 8 (1st)	17	26	11	2	195	216	45	0	0
Los Angeles 9 (1st)	17	28	8	2	176	244	42	0	0

## Baseball's Tunnel Visionaries

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

BALTIMORE — When last in Memorial Stadium, the Baltimore Orioles were standing on their diamond in various stages of emotional distress: waving and blowing kisses to a capacity crowd, some of the players wiping away tears.

That day, in the wake of their season-in-the-balance loss to Milwaukee, the Orioles seemed more revived than dejected — a team that saw its moment had passed was convinced once more that its destiny lay in the future.

"I can't wait for opening day," Rich Dauer said then.

These days, the Orioles are playing baseball in Memorial Stadium again. Playing under it, rather.

In a cold, narrow, tunnel that looks like a coal mine shaft or an underground railway between ICBM silos, most of the Orioles have, for the last month, been throwing 90-mph fastballs and hitting 400-foot home runs.

After almost 30 years, the team has an offseason, indoor facility.

Sort of.

If you don't mind wearing a wool cap and taking batting practice while you watch your breath, then this is spring training north.

If you don't mind grinning the hell back to the pitcher low and hard so your throw doesn't hit your fingers that hang lower than a living room ceiling, then this spot has all the charm of Miami.

If you don't mind the dirt lighting and the mountain of dirt a few feet away that looks like it might turn into an avalanche, and if you don't mind chasing a wild pitch into an uncharted black hole, then this is the offseason paradise you've always wanted.

The Orioles love it. You can't keep them out of the place.

Earl Weaver discovered the crypt that stretches for 200 feet through the bowels of the stands from first base to the right-field bleachers. Only entrance: through the back-door escape exit of the umpire's dressing room. Last winter, the city agreed to bring in earthmovers and clear enough area for one pitcher's mound. That was such a hit that the pious returned; now there are two mounds and one net-enclosed batting cage.

Although the dark tunnel is only a few degrees warmer than the win-

try field, more than half the team works out voluntarily three times a week. Fellows in the big-box bracket — Jim Palmer, Ken Singleton, Eddie Murray, Mike Flanagan, Scott McGregor and Dennis Martinez — have been regular denizens of the pit since New Year's.

The Orioles like to say they're doing it in the name of conditioning, of getting an edge of rehabilitating injuries. But they know that's mostly nonsense. Anybody who can't get in shape between Feb. 18 and April 5 isn't trying.

They're here for the same reason that fans watch the snow to buy The Sporting News on Christmas Day. The Orioles can't wait to get back to the game, back to each other, back to feeling the tools of their trade in their hands.

"Welcome to the 'cave,'" says Flanagan.

The report of his fastball striking the catcher's glove sounds like a JS. "Jeez, Charlie, can't you get that glove to make any noise? It's like throwin' to Grandma," Flanagan, agitates his catcher. "It's depressing. Take the silence off that thing, will ya?"

"Bring some caps next time and put 'em in the pocket," snaps Don Stanhouse.

"Let's see," muses Flanagan. "What other pitches do I have?" As he winds up, Ross Grimsley sneaks up and yells, "Swingin' ter swingin' ter." The pitch bounces 10 feet short of the plate. Oh, to be 13 again, and in the major leagues.

While one pitcher works, others watch, critique and crack wise.

"Turn your body more on that change-up scroogie," a coach tells Flanagan.

"C'est si bon," says Grimsley. "That'll keep 'em backin' at everything. Even that guy who starts swinging as soon as he sees you. Who was that?"

"Larry Milbourne," says Flanagan. "Seven pitches. Seven swings. Seven fine drives. Seven outs. I drive him crazy."

Pitchers call out hitters' names, situations from the past. "Brian Downing. Score's 9-8. Give him one on the black," says Stanhouse, remembering his 1979 playoff game.

Stanhouse throws his slider. Everybody snickers; it didn't break enough. "Pow, pow, boom, boom-boom," the mocking voices echo and rumble in the tunnel.

Flanagan's eyes track upward and to the right, like an outfielder

watching a home run go over his head. There's laughter for an old team joke. Flanagan once gave a homer in Yankee Stadium that was so long the Orioles bullpen told him the faces on the center-field plaques of Yankees greats had all cocked their eyes like that to see where the ball landed.

"Just like my underalls — no winks," says Stanhouse of the pitch. "But hey, look at it this way: They jump themselves out on those sliders that don't break. Catcher yells 'slider,' it just hangs there and spins and you got your self a double play... the art of an aging pitcher — take a little off, put a little off." The staff groans.

"Let's wind this down before I have a heart attack," says Stanhouse. "Only five more workouts before we pack the car for Florida. Gotta break down the adhesions in my driving arm."

Do these weird workouts bear any relationship to real baseball? Flanagan, amid the kibitzing, seems puzzled. Don't outsiders realize that baseball is not just a particular setting or time of year? It's a group of peers and a state of mind.

"Everything's here," says Flanagan, grinning, "but the pressure."

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## Zajonc Takes Luge Gold Medal

LAKE PLACID, New York (UPI) — Czechoslovak defector Miroslav Zajonc won the men's gold medal for Canada Sunday with a time of 2 minutes, 47.22 seconds in the 1983 world luge championships. Senger Danilov of the Soviet Union was second in 2:47.555 and Paul Hildgartner of Italy was third (2:47.901).

Stefi Martin of East Germany set a final-run track record of 37.73 seconds and won the gold with a four-heat time of 2:31.483. East German women swept in the top four spots. Four women competitors, including two members of the Soviet team, were disqualified for supernatural luge runs. The Russians protested the disqualification.

## Wollock-Foyt Team Wins Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (UPI) — With Bob Wollock of France and A.J. Foyt doing most of the driving Sunday, Preston Henn's Porsche Turbo 935 won The 24 Hours of Daytona, an endurance test of 618 laps and 2,723 miles (3,571 kilometers) at Daytona International Speedway.

Randy Lauer, Terry Wolters and Marty Hinz, in a Chevrolet March, finished six laps back. A team of Peter Halsmer, Robert Reed and Rick Knoop, driving a Mazda, was 20 laps off the pace in third.

Wollock drove two turbo cars, but he and co-drivers Henn and Claude Ballot-Lena battled back and took the lead Sunday morning. Foyt, who had started in an Aston Martin with Darrell Waltrip but had fallen out of the race with engine problems, was asked by Henn to join his team. Foyt paddled the lead to eight laps and put the race out to reach. The race was beset by high winds and heavy rains; the winners' record-low average speed was 98.781 miles per hour (158.04 kph).

## NFC 20-19 Victor in Pro Bowl

HONOLULU (AP) — Dallas quarterback Danny White threw an 11-yard scoring pass to Green Bay wide receiver John Jefferson with 35 seconds remaining to rally the National Conference to a 20-19 victory over the AFC in Sunday's National Football League Pro Bowl game.

White completed 14 of 26 passes for 162 yards, while the AFC's Dan Fouts, completed 17 passes for 274 yards, both Pro Bowl records. The San Diego quarterback attempted 30 passes on the day.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
Team	W	L	T	P	GF	GA	PTS	OTL	OTL
Philadelphia	41	11	7	1	271	241	88	0	0
New Jersey	37	18	3	2	263	202	80	0	0
Washington	25	24	10	2	248	209	72	0	0
New York	21	28	3	2	241	254	65	0	0
Central Division									
Atlanta	34	20	7	2	263	241	80	0	0
Phoenix	34	20	7	2	263	241	80	0	0
San Antonio	29	25	2	2	250	241	72	0	0
Kansas City	24	34	2	2	241	254	65	0	0
San Diego	24	34	2	2	241	254	65	0	0
Western Division									
Los Angeles	34	20	7	2	263	241	80	0	0
Portland	34	20	7	2	263	241	80	0	0
Seattle	29	25	2	2	250	241	72	0	0
Golden State	24	34	2	2	241	254	65	0	0
San Diego	24	34	2	2	241	254	65	0	0

## U.S. College Basketball

LATEST RESULTS OF THE TOP TEAMS	
North Carolina (29-3) def. Clemson (24-1);	Villanova (11-4) def. Georgetown 68-67;
Stanford (17-5) def. Purdue 78-71;	Duke to Boston College 76-70.
Nevada-Las Vegas (28-1) def. California	Louisville (18-1) def. Cincinnati 77-71; def.
Arizona 85-79; def. Col. Irvine 70-68.	Lamar 85-83.
Utah 79-71; def. Col. Wake Forest 90-73; def.	Iowa (13-4) tied to Illinois 62-61; tied to Purdue
105-84.	62-61.
Memphis St. (17-2) def. Virginia Tech 73-71;	Washington (11-5) tied to Villanova 68-67;
def. Utah to Tulane 56-58.	def. DePaul 71-64.
San Jose State 79-70; tied to Pittsburgh 72-71;	Kenneth (14-1) tied to Tennessee 65-63;
def. South Ohio 81-57.	def. Auburn 66-61.
Michigan (16-2) def. Wisconsin 83-73; def.	Illinois St. (17-2) def. Bradley 56-55; def.
100-84.	Drexel 65-59; tied to New Mexico St. 66-58.
UCLA (16-2) def. Washington St. 89-67; OT;	Massachusetts (16-4) def. Ohio St. 89-80; 2OT;
def. Washington 84-65.	def. Ohio St. 89-80.
Washington (18-2) def. Baylor 84-69; def. Texas	Washington St. (11-5) tied to UCLA 89-87;
84-82-64.	OT; tied to Southern Cal 56-69.
Arkansas (7-1) def. Rice 74-62; AON at	Georgia (15-4) def. Vanderbilt 86-61; tied to
100-84.	Louisville 86-61.
Arkansas (18-3) def. Colorado 85-65; 2OT;	Syracuse (11-5) def. Connecticut 89-69; def.
def. Kansas St. 82-63.	Providence 73-66.



